The Centre Reporter.

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PENSION POLICY

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

Justice will be Done all Deserving Pensioners.—Real Policy of the Pension Bureau Grossly Misrepresented.

Seeing that there is a persistent effort on the part of a certain class of individuals to misrepresent the real policy of the Pension Bureau, concerning the numerous cases that are being examined and revised by it, Commissioner of Pensions Lochren has spoken out very frankly and emphatically on the subject. Said the Commissioner on Friday last: "Not a single pensioner has been suspended unless upon the face of his claims, under the law, he was not entitled to a pension. There has been a great deal of misrepresentation of the facts as to the actual policy of the Pension Bureau in these cases. I have just written out a statement as to that policy and here it is." The statement to which General Lochren referred, is a very interesting one to all pensioners. It reads as follows:

"Under pension laws enacted prior to June, 1880, pensions were granted based upon disabilities incurred in the military or naval service, and in many cases specific rating for particular disabilities were designated in the Acts of Congress, and it was provided generally that for inferior disabilities an amount proportionate to that for total disability should be granted. Under this general provision specific ratings for such inferior disabilities were fixed by rules and orders of this Bureau, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Persons granted for such disabilities of service origin are presumed to have been properly granted, and there will be no interference with respect to such pensions.

DISABILITY TO PERFORM LABOR.

"Section two of the Act of June 27, 1890, provides that all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $12 per month and not less than $6 per month, proportioned to the disability to earn a support. This act permits the pensioning of soldiers for disabilities of a permanent character, although not of a service origin, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support. It is this incapacity for manual labor alone which entitles them to be pensioned under this act, and it is plain that no specific injury or disability which does not affect the capacity for manual labor gives any right to pension under the act last referred to.

THE EFFECT OF THE ORDER.

"Under an order, 164, issued on October 15, 1890, and approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, it was directed, in substance, that claimants under the Act of June 27, 1890, should be rated for specific disabilities the same as if they were of service origin up to the maximum rating of $12 per month, and where the disability if of service origin, would be rated higher than $12 per month, it should be rated at $12 per month. The effect of the order is illustrated by the Bennet case, which called attention to it. In that case a claimant for pension under the Act of June 27, 1890, was rated for slight deafness at $12 per month; yet it was manifest that slight deafness would not interfere materially with the claimant's capacity to perform manual labor. Upon inquiry the medical referee reported back that the capacity of a claimant to perform manual labor was not ordinarily considered in adjudicating claims for pensions under the Act of June 27, 1890.

"It was, therefore, deemed necessary that these cases be re-examined, and that where it appeared upon the face of the papers that the claimants were not upon the evidence submitted, entitled to pensions under the Act of June 27, 1890, such pension should be suspended and notice given to the pensioners to present further evidence in support of their claims, and that where the claimant ultimately failed to show himself entitled to pension under the law of June 27, 1890, the pension should be dropped and the case rejected.

"This is the only class of cases that is being examined and revised by this Bureau, and the necessity for such action is, as I think, sufficiently obvious.

ALL CASES WILL BE HEARD.

"That is the statement," said the Commissioner, "and I wish to say that not one single pensioner has ever been suspended, save those where upon the face of their claims it appeared that under the law they were not entitled to the pensions, and each one had been and will be given an opportunity to be heard.

A CARD.

BOGGS TOWNSHIP, July 31, 1893.

To the Democrats of Centre County:

I desire to say to my friends, in this way, that I was unable to call upon them personally and talk to them on the subject of County Treasurer, for which office I am asking the nomination, because I was *too poor* to make a general canvas.

I lost my home in Bellefonte by going *security* for others and hence moved to Boggs Township five years ago, and went to gardening. At the time of the June flood I lost all I had on four acres of ground, and the *soil* with it to the depth of three feet and a deposit of stone was left, in place, to almost the same depth, in many places. A month later my house and household goods were destroyed by fire, turning me out of house and home without anything, but a family of thirteen to support (twin babies about five months old.) And the only source of income I have is through my hands at days labor. I wish to say further that over 22 years ago I had *one term* in the District Attorney's office, to which I was entitled to two terms according to party rule, but did not get. I do not claim that I am any *better* or have any *superior* merit over my competitors for the nomination. I take them to be all honorable gentlemen. I can only say that if the Democrats of Centre county can give me the nomination, I will surely feel very grateful.

Respectfully,
JOHN F. POTTER.

Shameful Practices.

It is charged that certain companies are making a practice of sending car loads of cattle through from Chicago to Philadelphia without giving them water, in order that on their arrival they would drink an enormous quantity and their weight be so increased by fifty or sixty pounds each, the purchasers cheated and the shippers enriched.

The run from Chicago to Philadelphia requires usually about seventy hours, and the originators of the unique scheme were not without reason in thinking that the cattle would have ample time to cultivate a powerful and profitable thirst. Shame on such cattle dealers—let them be prosecuted.

Coming In Droves.

One thousand unemployed men reached Chicago on Monday on freight trains over the various western railroads running into the city. They scattered as soon as they reached the suburbs for fear they might be arrested. One man gave the name of G. K. Jenson, and said, "We came from Colorado. I am a machinist. The mines shut down there and factories began to close. Governor Waite made his memorable speech about the coming revolution, in which he was going to 'ride in blood to his horse's bridle.' Then capital became timid, banks failed, factories closed and labor became as frightened as capital, and now every workman who can get out of the State is going. The men in this crowd are not tramps. They are mechanics and workers in mines, and Colorado will see the day that it would like to have them back in its limits."

Quay on Tariff and Silver.

Senator Quay said he would support President Cleveland in every reasonable proposition for the improvement of the financial condition. The senator favors the repeal of the Sherman law and expects no delay in congress. He says the Sherman law is partly responsible for existing conditions, but that the tariff is not and should not be disturbed. He does not expect any great modifications in the McKinley law.

An Old Ticket.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: In his rounds through the train the other evening Conductor C. N. Shaver, on Mail Express east, ran across a ticket from McVeytown to Lewistown that was sold to the holder, according to the stamp on the back, on August 19th, 1877, nearly seventeen years ago. Though yellow with age it was good for a ride.

Remember the Date.

To-morrow evening, August 4th, Mrs. Knox, the returned missionary, will deliver her first lecture in the Presbyterian church, at this place. This lecture will be free to all and there should be a full house as it will be an interesting talk.

IRA HICK'S FORECAST.

A Hot Wave of Great Warmth Prophesied for Early August.

On the 2d and 3d of August will center a reactionary wave of great warmth resulting in severe storms within the period embraced between the 2d and night of the 4th. At this time we will be nearing the center of the Venus equinox, and the phenomena will take on the characteristics so often defined as resulting from that disturber. Excessive heat is apt to end in lightning, thunder, hail and wind, and a sudden change to abnormally cool on the very heels of great heat. The storm period, 8th to 12th, promises the most active and dangerous storms of the month, having as the disturbing causes "Vulcan" central on the 8th, Venus central on the 9th, new moon on the 11, and Mercury central on the 12th. There is reason to apprehend violence in the elements between the 8th and 12th.

The heat will become intense before the storms appear, the barometer will be depressed generally, reaching phenomenal "lows" at some points, and cloud formations will be black and ominous. Heavy hail, thunder and wind may be expected, and "cloud bursts" are sure to result here and there. Such are the results ordinarily following such a combination of causes, but there are exceptional cases, when instead of the heat breaking into storms of rain, hail, wind and thunder, the warmth is prolonged, growing more and more oppressive, the life element in the atmosphere seems exhausted, and the sky assumes a gray to brassy aspect, an incubus seeming to fasten up all nature, until violent earthquake phenomena break the spell and allow the elements to return to their normal condition.

If, perchance, this particular period should take this turn, we call upon the people and press everywhere to note carefully whether or not it terminates after the manner we have indicated. Whether it ends in storms or seismic perturbations, there will be sudden revulsions from great heat to very cool, with probabilities of temperature falling almost or quite to the frost line in northern regions—say from 11th to 14th. About the 15th, reactionary temperature with southerly winds will most likely result in another spell of storminess, and be followed by another northwesterly in-rush of cool air.

From the 18th to 22d, falls another period of heat and storms. We name the 19th, 20th and 21st as days on which the chief disturbances will be at their crisis. The moon's first quarter on the morning of the 19th, in connection with the prevailing Venus electric strain, is very apt to produce gales and thunder squalls within twenty-four hours of 6 p. m. on that date. Another series of disturbances for two or three days will be natural during this period, but the barometer, wind currents and temperature will plainly announce when the storm elements have been reduced to the normal—the wind coming cool and steadily from the west and north—the barometer moving upward, and the temperature falling. After these disturbances there will be a close approach to the first line in the north. Pleasant days and very cool nights will follow up to reactionary changes and storms on and touching the 26th and 27th. The full moon on the 27th will tend to centralize the disturbances on and around that date, and will help to precipitate any tendency to seismic throes that may exist, such being more than probable at the time, if electrical storms should not have been frequent and hard during the month.

August ends with the first stages of a storm period coming into action—that is, barometer will be falling in the west, with temperature rising in advance of it, fed by the southerly air currents that transport moisture, heat and electric force from the equatorial regions. August storms in most parts of the northern hemisphere will develop and move from the northwest, the first marked indication of their coming being generally a dark or leaden bank across the northwest at sunset. There is cause for this. It is the return of our globe toward the Autumnal equinox, and an effort of nature to let in through our polar gates cooler ozone and atmosphere from outer space.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of marriage licenses granted the past week:

W. T. Steele, of Lewistown, and Sue Miller, of Spring Mills.

James P. Miller, Sober, and Elizabeth Vonada, of Madisonburg.

Geo. R. Clark, Jr., and Alberta E. Jackson, both of Buffalo Run.

Howard Goodling, of Centre Hall, and Maggie Spangler, of New Berlin, Union county, Pa.

Harvest Home Sermon.

Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, pastor of the Reformed Church, will deliver the annual harvest home sermon next Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

AMENDMENT TO BE AFFIXED TO THE SHERMAN LAW.

President Cleveand and Cabinet Will Take the Helm and Guide the Country Through the Financial Maelstrom.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Cleveland, all his cabinet, Speaker Crisp and most of the members of Congress will return to Washington this week, prepared to grapple with the most serious condition of affairs this country has known for years, and that democratic statesmanship and wisdom will find a way out that will be safe, if it does not at first meet with the approval of everybody, is as certain as that Congress will meet next Monday. It is particularly noticeable that this is the predominating sentiment among democratic congressmen already in Washington. However wide apart they may now be they are all certain that some way will be found for getting together in the end.

Among the compromises already suggested is one that appears to be rapidly gaining ground. It is to simply repeal that clause of the Sherman law which compels the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion a month by the Treasury, or to merely adopt an amendment to the law authorizing the purchase of silver to be made or not made in the discretion of the President, and to let it go at that for a few months, in order to determine what other silver legislation may be necessary. A number of democrats who favor the free coinage of silver have announced their willingness to support this compromise at the extra session, leaving the question of further silver legislation to be determined at the regular session. There are not enough members of Congress yet in Washington to hazard a prediction as to even the probability of the adoption of this compromise, and some of those here say they prefer awaiting the recommendations to be made by President Cleveland's message before committing themselves.

Representative Neill, of Arkansas, says: "The Sherman silver law is vicious and ought to be repealed, but bad as it is it is not responsible, in my opinion, to any thing like as great an extent for the financial stringency as McKinleyism is. McKinleyism must be wiped out before the country can get all right again."

The financial situation is quite bad enough without exaggerating it, and the statement that 200 National banks have failed since the first of January, which has been widely published, is a gross exaggeration. The total number of suspensions has been 105—two in New England, two in Eastern states, 15 in Middle and Mississippi Valley states, 6 in Northwestern states, 55 in Western States and 25 in Southern states—and of this number only 37 have actually gone into the hands of receivers. Of the remainder a number have resumed business and many more have good prospects for doing the same shortly.

Mr. Logan Carlisle very properly takes issue with the ridiculous statement made by a civil service Commissioner Rosevelt as to the government clerks being about evenly divided between the political parties. Mr. Carlisle is chief clerk of the Treasury and he says the statement of Rosevelt is worse than ridiculous when applied to that department. He says further: "To say that ten per cent of the classified clerks in the Treasury were democrats at the beginning of this administration would be putting the per centage too high. In some large bureaus there was not a single democrat." Rosevelt's statement was made because of Secretary Carlisle having stated it to be his intention to give the democrats a show by dismissing the inefficient clerks in his department. Deputy commissioner Bell says that less than 20 per cent. of the classified clerks in the Pension office are democrats, and it would be safe to say that the percentage will not run over that in any of the departments.

"Republicans," said a member of Tammany, are talking nonsense when they say that President Cleveland's appointment of two democrats not members of Tammany to be Collector and Appraiser respectively of the port of New York is a slap at Senators Hill and Murphy, and their only object is to create dissension in the Democratic party. After giving Tammany the postmastership it was perfectly natural that Mr. Cleveland should reward the wing of the party that worked for his nomination. As a Tammany man I should, of course, have been glad to have seen all the federal offices in New York City given to Tammany men, but I did not expect it, and, while I have no authority to speak for either of them, I am satisfied that neither Senator Hill nor Senator Murphy expected it. They always take care of their friends when they have an opportunity and they both have too much manhood to attempt to make a fuss because Mr. Cleveland has exercised the same privilege. I feel certain that no objection will be heard when those nominations come up for confirmation in the Senate."

Died in Terrible Agony.

A copperhead four feet long invaded the country home of Thomas Seaton, near Bolivar, and lay concealed until the family had retired. Awakened by his dogs, Mr. Seaton arose in his stocking feet and went down stairs to investigate. His foot struck a soft object which he carelessly kicked aside. The soft object twirled around its victim's leg, and when the man tried to kick the snake loose with his free foot his enemy struck him a blow on the sole of it. The screams of Mrs. Seaton brought help from the neighbors, who killed the reptile. The bitten foot began to swell. Mr. Seaton fell into a stupor, and although physicians gave him four quarts of whisky, he died in terrible agony. Little Wonder!

Effective Work.

James and Henry Finkbinder, residing at the foot of the mountain near Sunbury, have been pestered by rats, which carried off 100 little chickens and ate holes in the grain bins. One day, after they had killed a calf, they caught a huge rattlesnake alive. They put the reptile in a box and then threw in the warm veal liver. The snake at once sank its deadly fangs in the meat. By teasing the rattler, the men induced it to strike the flesh scores of times, or until the monster serpent seemed to have exhausted not only its poison but its strength. The liver which had thus been saturated with the snake's poison, was placed where the rats ate it. The following morning the men found scattered about the barn 37 dead rodents.

National Guard's Pay.

During their encampment of eight days the members of the National guard of Pennsylvania will receive the following pay per day from the state: Colonel, $15; lieutenant colonel $12; major, 12; captain, $5; first lieutenant, $3.92; second lieutenant, $3.38; first sergeant, $3; sergeant, $2; corporal, $1.75; private, $1.50. Twenty-five cents a day extra is added to the pay for each enlistment.

The expense of the encampment is estimated to be twenty cents per day for a man for provisions alone.

La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the Grippe the past season it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Got 'em Bad at Philipsburg.

On the whole it is a good thing to have a few kickers in a town. They serve as balance wheels to the ultra-progressive spirits, who are as much too fast in their ideas as the old fogies are too slow, and in their ardent and thoughtless enthusiasm would wreck the whole business if it were not for the drag placed upon their zeal by these old obstructionists. So really the kicker is of some use in a community after all.—Philipsburg *Ledger*.

A Healthy and Cooling Drink.

An old summer drink, recommended by physicians for cooling the blood both of children and adults, is made by taking a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and dissolving it in a tumbler of water sweetening to taste. You will be surprised to find how pleasant it is, being hard to detect it from lemonade. It can be made in a quantity and kept on ice. It is slightly laxative, and should not be used too freely.

The Way to Do It.

An exchange gives its readers the following brief and pointed hints, "All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to this office are requested to call and settle. All those indebted to this office and not knowing it are requested to call and find out. All those knowing themselves to be indebted and not wishing to call are requested to stay in one place long enough for us to catch him. All those who are not indebted are requested to call and become."

Fare Down.

The railroad fare to the World's Fair has taken a decided drop from about $27 from Centre Hall to $16.75. This reduction in fare will send a great many from this section who otherwise would not have gone.

IN OTHER COUNTIES.

Items of Interest Clipped or Condensed From Our Exchanges.

Sunbury council has decided to purchase a farm for the support of the poor who are charges on the borough. The farm will cost $1,050.

Mrs. George H. Nash, of Huntingdon, has a fuchia plant which contains 500 flowers. The plant is about three feet high and two and a half years old.

The corner stone of the new Masonic temple at Lewistown will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, Tuesday afternoon, 1st, at two o'clock. Rev. Mateer, of McVeytown, will deliver the address.

The Somerset-Berlin-Meyersdale telephone scheme is materializing; books for the subscription of stock are opened and when $2,500 in subscription are obtained the project goes ahead—Meyersdale *Commercial*.

On the Fourth of July, Miss Laura Meredith, of Thompsontown, Juniata county, while out gathering raspberries, was overcome with the heat and lingered in great agony until Friday of last week when she died from the effects of the sunstroke. The funeral took place on Sunday. She was in the 14th year of her age.

William Kough, an old resident of Perry county, died at Newport Saturday last. He served as a county commissioner for one term and was also burgess of Newport for one term. In early life he was captain of a military company at Markleville. He was a republican in politics, the father of twelve children and a member of the Evangelical church, and 80 years and 12 days of age.

John Skelton, of Morrisdale, evidently does not believe in banks. He kept $565 secreted in his house up until last Saturday night, but it is no longer there. During John's absence some well informed individual paid his residence a visit, ransacked the house, secured the cash and made his exit before any one knew what was occurring. Whether any one is suspected of the theft or not we have not learned.

On Saturday Mrs. Samuel Congee, the wife of an English miner, at the Standard shaft, near Mt. Pleasant, laid her sleeping babe in the cradle, put a mosquito bar over it and went up stairs to attend to her household duties. A few minutes later the little one was almost burned to death by its brother, while playing with a match, setting fire to the bar from which the flames communicated to the pillow and the baby's clothes.

During a thunder storm Wednesday afternoon a locust tree on the farm of David Schenk, near Howard, Centre county, was cut by lightning and cut as squarely off about ten feet above the ground as if it had been cut with a saw. The tree stood about thirty feet from the farm house, and Mrs. Schenk and her daughter, who were in the kitchen, were both severely stunned by the electric shock. They soon recovered, however, from the effects of the stroke.

The Fulton county Republican convention nominated the following ticket: For associate judge, Jonathan A. Clevenger, prothonotary, Harry K. Markley; commissioners, Amos C. Palmer and A. N. Corbin; auditor, John H. Barney. Abel O. Griffith was elected delegate to the state convention, with instructions to vote for Hon. John Stewart for supreme judge. Dr. A. D. Dalby was elected chairman of the county committee for the ensuing year.

Rev. George Troub was installed as pastor of the Bethel and Petersburg Presbyterian churches, on Tuesday. In the afternoon the installation services were conducted at the Bethel church. Rev. J. W. Bain, of Altoona, presided, proposed the constitutional questions and charged the pastor; Rev. H. Graeme Furbay, of Tyrone, preached the sermon, and Rev. D. K. Freeman, of Huntingdon, charged the people. In the evening the installation services were held in the church at Petersburg, in the presence of a large audience. Rev. J. W. Bain presided and charged the people, Rev. Mr. Furbay preached the sermon and Rev. Dr. Freeman charged the pastor.

An Indiana county man named Dobbins has invented a voting machine which is said to be more simple and accurate than any similar machine. The tickets are printed on one continuous roll, which is locked in the machine. Beneath a glass covered table the ticket passes from this roll to another roll fitted into a ballot box. The glass cover is divided into four sections, and between each section is a row of keys similar to the typewriter. The upper key is larger and is called the straight-ticket key and when this is struck it locks the other keys, thus preventing mistakes.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

THE AGE OF MAMMALS.

HOW THE EARTH LOOKED BEFORE THE AGE OF MAN.

Gradual Attainment of the Earth's Present Outlines—Wonders of the Tertiary Age—The Mammoth Animals Which Once Roamed Over North America.

With the tertiary age, or the age of mammals, modern history of geological times began. During this age the North American continent gradually attained its present geographical outlines. As the continent, especially its western portion, continued to rise above the level of the ocean, the great sea of the cretaceous period, which extended from the Mexican Gulf toward the Arctic Ocean, at first became a vast inland sea. Subsequently, as the elevation of land continued, this great sea was gradually broken up into several great lakes, existing between Western Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas and Eastern Oregon and Southeastern California. Further uplifting of the western portion of the continent gradually caused also these lakes, with few exceptions, as, for instance, the Great Salt Lake, to disappear. The Columbia, Colorado, Missouri, and several other western branches of the Mississippi gradually carried the waters of these lakes to the oceans, and "the great American desert" on both sides of the Rocky Mountains remained to tell the tale.

Thus the staked plains of Texas and New Mexico, the "Bad Lands" of Southwestern Dakota, the deserts of Eastern Oregon, Nevada, Arizona and Southeastern California, and some other "alkali flats" of our Western States are the legacy left by the great cretaceous sea.

The famous canyons of the Colorado and some other Western rivers, the remarkable mesas, or table lands of the American deserts, the numerous terraces of plateau and the often remarkable fantastic formations resembling towers, castles, fortifications and the like met with in some localities of these regions, are also to some extent due to the great cretaceous sea. This, with its succeeding lakes, had, in course of time, deposited immensely deep layers of comparatively soft sands and clays, through which water, from rivers and rains, gradually made its way in various directions, cutting deep channels, occasionally from 3,000 to more than 6,000 feet deep, washing away vast areas of strata and leaving only some curiously shaped terraced plateau, pillows, cones or hills standing.

The gradual uplifting of the entire western half of North America continued to go on during the tertiary age, which succeeded the cretaceous period. During this age the coast chain was elevated, and through fissures of the Sierra and Cascade ranges vast lava floods were poured out over great portions of Northern California, Oregon, Washington and to a considerable distance into British America, covering an area of 800 miles long and 100 wide, with lava which in some locations is from 2,000 to 3,000 deep. These lava floods are considered to have been the most extensive known.

The great elevation of the western portion of the continent since the cretaceous period, and the consequent gradual disappearance of the great cretaceous sea naturally brought about some important changes of climate. Still this remained considerably warmer than it is at present. About the beginning of the tertiary age the climate of the present Northern Dakota, as is inferred from the palms, figs and other plants then growing there, was similar to that of Southern Louisiana or Florida at present. And about the middle of this age magnolias and other plants now flourishing only in Southern swamps and forests still prospered in Greenland. And towards the close of this age elephants, rhinoceroses and other animals which at present live only in far more southern countries still swarmed about the Upper Missouri. Yet with the tertiary age began the modern geological history of our globe. During the same the geographical outlines of our continent were substantially completed, and the plants and animals gradually put on a modern appearance. Now for the first time perfectly flowering plants flourished. Now oaks, maples, palms and other trees of modern type became abundant. Now butterflies, bees and other flower-loving insects began to swarm, and true or perfect mammals, both herbivores and carnivores (plant and flesh eating), as rhinoceroses, camels, elephants, deer, dogs, cats, horses and monkeys, besides birds of modern type, as owls, eagles, woodpeckers, etc., made meadows and forests ring with life.

The wide geographical distribution of both plants and animals of the same general kinds during this age indicate that Asia, Africa, Europe and America were then connected with one another by land. Africa was connected with Europe by an isthmus over the present Straits of Gibraltar, and by another isthmus with Italy, as the numerous fossil remains of elephants, hippopotami and other animals now living only in Africa, found in the caves of Malta, Sicily and Spain, indicate. Asia was connected with Africa by the isthmus of Suez; America was connected with Asia by an isthmus over the present Behring Strait, and perhaps with Europe over Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe and the British Islands.

Long before the tertiary age began Australia had become permanently separated by water from the other continents, as the absence of all higher mammalian forms indicate. The mammals of Australia all belong to the lowest mammalian types, the marsupials and monotremata, with the exception of a few kinds of mice, which may perhaps have originally come over from Asia on floating trees or wood. The more highly developed mammals of Europe, Asia, Africa and America have almost entirely exterminated the lower marsupials wherever they came in contact with them, and would undoubtedly have done the same in Australia, had not water barred their way to this island continent.

The tertiary age, during which plants and animal life flourished abundantly amidst a genial climate, was to close in an unexpected manner. Both in Europe and North America great portions of the continent were lifted up from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above their present altitude above the sea level and brought beyond the snow line. In North America the high plateau of Labrador and the Laurentian highlands began to condense the atmospheric vapors to snow, and gradually a vast and enormously deep sheet of glacier-ice was formed, which spread cold in all directions and began to move in a generally southern direction carrying along with it a vast amount of debris collected on its way, which it finally deposited all along its tracks from the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay to the Ohio and Missouri. In some localities this glacier-ice was from 3,000 to 6,000 feet deep, as is inferred from the scratches made along mountains or from boulders, etc., deposited on great heights. The cold proceeding from this immense ice-sheet made itself felt as far as the Mexican Gulf.

The great pressure made by the immense amount of glacial ice on the crust of the earth gradually caused the same to sink from 500 to 1,000 feet below its present level, thus bringing the ice sheet beneath the ranges of the snow line.

Now the glacial ice began to gradually melt away from its southern terminus towards the north, and to deposit all along the lines of its retreat the boulders, stones, sand, wood, copper, etc., which it had carried along from the north. Hence, for instance, granite boulders, red sandstones, pieces of copper, etc., from the Lake Superior regions may be found scattered over Minnesota and Wisconsin and as far south as Ohio and Indiana.

The ice having melted away and the vast amount of water having been to a great extent carried off into the ocean by rivers, then of great extent, the crust of the earth, being relieved of its depressing load, gradually began to elevate itself to its present level, and the physical geography of our continent with its climate attained its present state.

Thousands of little lakes, scattered throughout Wisconsin, Minnesota and other States, as also countless hills elevations, rolling prairies and hill ranges were formed during this geological period. Besides, the glacial ice contributed in scattering seeds, collected on its way over the vast area which it had covered. Hence one may often notice that on the soil thrown out from digging or excavations species of plants begin to grow which before had been utterly unknown in the neighborhood. For thousands of years these seeds have preserved their vitality, which they began to exhibit when brought within the reach of solar action. Illinois, after the melting of the ice, remained yet for a long time part of the immense sheet of water formed by the union of the lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan. During this time deep beds of mud were formed over the present area of Illinois and the pre-glacial and glacial seeds were covered to a depth which made their germination impossible. After rising out of the water, the muddy service of Illinois was gradually covered with seeds of grasses, which the winds carried there from various directions. But as some seeds of trees, as acorns, nuts and the like, could not be so easily transported, Illinois remained nearly a treeless prairie-land up to the present century.

Of the animals which lived in North America when the glacial ice sheet began to encroach on their domains the following may be mentioned: The mammoth, about twice as large as any elephant now existing; the mastodon, which seems to have been the largest quadruped ever known; it was over twelve feet high and, with its tusks, about twenty-five feet long. Besides, there was yet a kind of elephant, two species of enormous bisons, gigantic horses, stags, magatheria, and beavers five feet long. Finally, bears, lions, armadillos and tapirs. The greater part of the animals of the glacial period has since then gradually died out. Some retreated before the advancing ice sheet toward the tropics to find more congenial homes, where they still exist. And a few continued to survive up to modern or recent and present times.

Since the glacial ice sheet began to melt away in the neighborhood of St. Paul, Minn., and of Buffalo, N. Y., about 8,000 or 10,000 years have passed, as is inferred from the known rates of the annual recessions of the Falls of St. Anthony and Niagara.

As far as apparently reliable paleontological discoveries indicate, it was towards the close of the glacial epoch, when the great ice sheet which had covered large portions of North America and Europe began to retreat, that man began to wander in various directions over the earth from his original home.

With his appearance this terrestrial world received its last and best addition, its crown and lord under God, and human history began.—[Rev. John Gmeiner, in Philadelphia Catholic Times.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A copy of the first dictionary, made by Chinese scholars in the year 1109 B. C., is still preserved among the archives of the Celestials.

From an observation tower on the Brocken, in the Harz Mountains, eighty-nine cities and 668 villages can be seen in clear weather.

Our national cemeteries, eighty-three in number, contain 330,700 honored dead. Every individual grave is marked by a stone tablet of granite or marble.

The letters in the various alphabets of the world vary from 12 to 202 in number. The Sandwich Islanders have the first-named number, the Tartarian the last.

The average weight of 20,000 Boston men was 142 pounds; women, 125 pounds. At Cincinnati the average of the same number of men was 154 pounds; of women, 131.

Lassoed a Wolf.

D. J. LaRoe, a cowboy of Terrell, performed a marvellous feat with a lariat the other day. While driving cattle in J. O. Terrell's pasture near here he started up a half-grown wolf. He unloosed his lariat and took after the animal on horseback and roped it at the first throw. After he had roped the wolf LaRoe's horse jumped on the animal and pawed it to death.—[St. Louis Republican.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

Miss Nellie Holgate, a clerk at Seattle, Washington, had an extraordinary adventure recently, according to her own account. A month ago she went out alone in a boat for a row on Lake Washington, and the next morning the boat was found empty, her hat and cloak were found in the water, and it was supposed that she was drowned. As she had a large insurance on her life, there was a suspicion that she was not dead, and the search for her body was prosecuted for a long time. A few days ago she returned to Seattle, and said that while she was rowing, a man and woman, who were on the shore of the lake, called her. Supposing that they were acquaintances, she rowed ashore, when the man pulled her boat upon the bank and demanded her money and her watch. He then forced her to get into a wagon with him and the woman, and threatening her with death if she called the attention of anybody they might chance to meet. They traveled by out-of-the-way roads until they reached a ranch near Pocatello, Idaho, where they went to a house to escape a storm which was raging. In the morning the people of the ranch told her that her companions had gone off without her, whereupon she told her story, and they kindly assisted her to return home.

For many years Heidelburg University has had the honor of owning the largest barrel, or "tun," as they call it, in the world. They have had the honor, although it does not really belong to them, for Arizona has a barrel that makes theirs fade into insignificance. The one at Heidelberg will not hold liquid, neither will the one in Arizona. In this they are the same, but are different in many other ways. Arizona's barrel is the work of nature, and it is on a peak of mountain, about five miles from Aguas Calientas, which is in the Catalina Mountains, about sixteen miles from a railroad. The barrel is one of those peculiar rock formations, and is about 200 feet high, and the top of it is at least 2,000 feet above the valley. It can be seen for miles before the traveller gets to it, and its appearance is most deceiving. It requires no effort of the imagination to see the large utensil of Bacchus perched on its peak with a glass under a faucet as if ready to be filled. A large fissure in a certain spot forms a bunghole. It does not look like a barrel unless seen from the plain; on all other sides it is simply a rugged rock. It is a soft granite formation of volcanic origin, and is crumbling to pieces all the time. It is so soft that half a dozen men with picks could knock it to pieces in a few days.

The strangest case on record in the history of criminal law in Texas has just come to light. On December 12, 1892, Peter Meggs was convicted at Anderson, Grimes County, on purely circumstantial evidence, of the murder of Michael Ferry and sentenced to a life term in the State Penitentiary at Huntsville. Two or three months after his arrival there Ferry bobbed up in Western Texas, where he was arrested for committing a felony, tried and convicted and sentenced to a short term in the same penitentiary where his supposed slayer was confined. The men recognized each other immediately, but Ferry, being legally dead, cannot testify in behalf of Meggs, and the latter, being a convict, cannot testify in his own behalf. The matter has been brought to the notice of a firm of Galveston lawyers, one of whom is Congressman Gresham, and they will summon six citizens of Hempstead, where Ferry is well known, to proceed to the penitentiary to identify him. This being done, steps will be taken to secure a pardon for him from Governor Hogg in order that he may testify in behalf of Meggs, and thus secure the latter's release.

A South African paper says that a man named Gleeson, who was a sergeant in the British army in India during the mutiny, and who died last December, told his son-in-law, Mr. Hughes, of Pretoria, Transvaal, that during the Indian war he, with two others, murdered the King of Oude and stole the crown jewels, which he buried near the spot where the crime was committed. The two other looters were killed during the war. The day after the looting the Thirty-second regiment was ordered away, and the town was handed back to the enemy, so that there was no time to secure the jewels. Since Gleeson's death Hughes has been communicating with the Indian government through the editor of an Indian journal, and as all the facts and descriptions coincide, Hughes leaves shortly for India to show the spot where the treasure is buried near the battlefield. One diamond in the crown is supposed to be the fellow-stone to the famous Koh-i-noor, now in the possession of Queen Victoria, by whom it was surrendered by "The Lion of the Punjaub."

Rather a novel sight was seen on the streets of Baltimore, Md., the other day. The trolley on one of the large electric cars on Lexington street became entangled with the wire, and the entire trolley apparatus was torn off the top of the car. The accident happened at a time when travel over the road was unusually heavy, and it was necessary to prevent a blockade. Lineman William Scott was equal to the occasion. He procured a piece of insulated wire, and after stripping each end of the insulating material, connected one end through the car roof, and standing on the top of the car held the other end against the trolley wire. A connection being thus made, the car was run over the elevated structure to the car barn at Walbrook without accident to Mr. Scott or delay to the other cars. Mr. Scott's position was a novel one and startled persons, who are unused to electricity, as he stood on top of the car amid myriads of sparks and illuminated by lightning-like flashes from the trolley wire.

"Last fall, when my chum and I were in the Maine woods," says a sportsman, "we captured a chick loon. It was on a pond near our camp with its parents, and the old birds flew away as we went out with our boat, leaving the chick to take care of itself. It couldn't fly, so it tried to get away by diving, but by chasing it about here and there we tired it out and at length pulled it into the boat. A loon wears its feet so far astern that it can hardly waddle, and this little fellow just squatted down and took life easy. We stroked its back and talked to it, then told each other what fools we had been for capturing it, and put it back into the water. Well, sir, that loon followed us as if we had been its parents, and wanted to come into the boat again. If we had known what to feed it, we would have kept it, but we didn't, and we left it at the further end of the lake. We heard the old birds before night, so I guess it was taken care of. From that experience I am sure you can tame loons."

One could hardly believe that a mere child should be so horribly hardened as the boy of whom a dreadful story comes from South Dakota. He is but twelve years old and was left by his mother the other day in charge of his two-year-old sister. The little one became fretful and her brother told her that if she did not stop crying he would kill her. He took down a shotgun, and the baby, screaming with terror, ran behind the stove. The boy rested the gun across the stove, and, taking deliberate aim, blew the top of her head off. He then quietly reloaded the gun and put it in its place, and taking the body of his sister, laid it in her bed. When the parents returned home the boy refused to tell how his sister came to her death, and was only induced by a bribe of money. It is said that the young villain evinced the most stolid indifference to the fate of his sister.

A sad story is told of a poor married couple, Russians, who had settled at Great Dombrowka, in Upper Silesia. About two years ago they received an order to quit the territory, but on arriving at the Russian frontier they were not permitted to enter, "for," said the Russian official, "the woman is blind, and Russia is not in want of such cripples." The couple returned to Great Dombrowka, but lately received another notice to leave. The Russian officials were still obdurate, and, sick at heart, without work or home, the husband grew desperate. When the wretched couple came to the Przemsa, the stream which separates Russia from Germany, he caught his blind wife up and threw her into the river. He then went to a tree and hanged himself.

Mrs. Kamene, whose husband is one of the owners of the Hidden Treasure mine, near Iron Mountain, Cal., was returning to the mine from Redding one day recently when she saw what she supposed to be three dogs playing in the road. These supposed dogs were lion cubs. She had hardly passed them when the lioness sprang from the brush and planted two paws on the buggy. She was badly frightened, but hit the animal on the head with the butt end of her whip. At the same time her spirited horse started and the lioness lost her hold and fell in the road. She whipped up and escaped, although the lioness followed a short distance.

It is seldom that an Indian does not prove equal to an emergency. The Wenatchee, Cal., Advance records an instance which illustrates how the noble red man rises, superior to even the most severe misfortunes. That paper says: As Cultus Jim lost all of his horses last winter he decided to move to the Okanogan. When he was ready to leave he did not appear to be worried on account of the lack of Cayuses, for he packed all his traps and iktas on the backs of his two squaws and with simply his gun in his own hands started up the trail, Jim being in the lead and the women bringing up in the rear. Heavy loads necessitated doubling up on the hill, which was a sight once seen, never to be forgotten.

Mrs. E. P. Arment, of Chester, Pa., has just found her mother, after thirty years of separation, at the little hamlet of Woodside, Del. Mrs. Arment was the child of a Union soldier, who, killed in battle, left his widow and children almost penniless. The widow in her struggle for a living had to part with her children, and Mrs. Arment on learning that the woman who brought her up was only a foster parent, began what proved a successful quest for her real mother.

Six times did the relatives of a Warsaw gentleman assemble to hear his will, only to find each sealed envelope bore the direction that it was to be opened that day twelvemonth. The seventh contained the will, but even then there was a direction that one-fourth of the money should be invested until 1910, when it is to fall to that nephew who has the largest family.

An elephant has become so fond of a missionary in India that it follows him all over the country like a dog. When he calls at a house the beast stands outside until he comes out, and then it trumpets with delight and caresses him with its trunk.

Why Wolves Have Become Scarce.

Says a recent writer: Notwithstanding the fact that ever since the settlement of America the wolf has been pursued with guns, traps and poison, it is certain that no blow was ever dealt this race so severe as the extinction of the buffalo. Their natural prey gone, the wolves turned their attention to the herds of the stockmen, and for years now their depredations have resulted in very serious losses to raisers of horses and cattle on the northern plains. They do not attack the herds when they are alarmed and closely bunched together, but prowl about their outskirts, trying to cut off the young stock, which they can easily pull down.

Sometimes a small band of wolves will round-up a little bunch of cattle, which stand in a close circle, their heads outward, prepared for the attack. After circling about them for a short time, two or three of the wolves will dash at the bunch, and if they can scatter the animals it is the work of an instant only to pull down a yearling or to kill two or three calves. We have seen two wolves thus destroy a yearling steer with no greater apparent effort than a setter dog would use in killing a cat.

HOT WEATHER HINTS.

Some Suggestions as to What to Eat and Drink.

A suitable diet can do a great deal to make life more enjoyable during a hot spell, says a writer in the N. Y. *Sun*. In many households there is little change in diet during the year so far as the main part of it goes. The thousands of men who have no homes and breakfast and dine at restaurants and club houses get in the habit of ordering the same things day after day and of eating and drinking at their meals almost irrespective of the weather. Here is where a little knowledge of physiology would come in to good advantage to make it easier to bear up against the hot, sultry days.

Everybody knows that certain foods tend to produce heat, and that in a general way fruits and fresh vegetables are cooling; but they do not realize how easy it is to apply these laws of physiology to the benefit of a man's personal comfort. The natives of countries which are always hot and of the countries which are always cold have naturally drifted into the diet which is best adapted to their needs. The Esquimaux would have little appreciation of strawberries, pineapple, lettuce, and other vegetables, even if they could get them, while whale blubber and seal fat would be a diet wholly unsuited to the negroes under the equator. The people of the United States, and particularly the people of the city of New York, have the widest choice of cheap food products that there is. They have fresh vegetables from early in the spring, when the trains bring them from Florida, until well on in the fall, when the most Northern vegetable gardens have ceased to produce. They have all kinds of meats and all kinds of fruits at low prices always easy to get.

It is so easy to let housekeeping get into a rut and to fall into the habit of having substantially the same things to eat every day, especially for breakfast, that only a small fraction of the population of New York take advantage of the methods nature brings to their doors to make summer life more comfortable. They eat meats in the summer two or three times a day, just as they do in the coldest part of winter. They have starchy vegetables for breakfast, and they drink sweet drinks. The man who is in the habit of putting three lumps of sugar in a cup of coffee in the cold winter time keeps on putting as many lumps in the coffee in the summer. If he is in the habit of eating a hearty meat luncheon in the winter he does the same thing in the summer. There is little change in the amount that he eats except the change that is forced on him by loss of appetite and depression consequent upon a heavy diet in hot weather.

Nature itself suggests to a man the proper diet for the different seasons of the year. Nature has so arranged things that, beginning with the early spring, the first fruits and vegetables to mature have a medicinal effect on the system to make it throw off the results of the heavier winter diet, to open the pores, and to make the various functions work more freely. Instead of adopting this suggestion of nature that with the first ripening of vegetables in the spring large quantities of them should be eaten, the majority of people neglect nature's hint and take medicine instead.

Nature always takes care to punish those who are inattentative to her advice. The summer colds which hang on so much longer and are so much more troublesome than winter colds are the direct results of the clogging of the system through an improper diet. Nature and a man's constitution alike suggest the diet and the behavior for the summer which, if adopted, will make the warm, long days enjoyable instead of oppressive. If a man is working hard and is accustomed to meat three times a day during the winter, it may be well for him to eat meat once a day during the summer. Once a day is enough, and he should not eat greasy meat. This is good advice the year round, for though there are times when a man's system craves a fatty diet, fried fat is not the best shape to furnish it in. The meat should be well cooked; a little of it is enough. The evening dinner is naturally the time for it, for then the day is cooler and a man can idle away an hour or two after the repast, ameliorating by rest the heat and increase in temperature, which the digestion of meat usually causes.

If a man has not accustomed his system to taking meat until the lack of meat would make him ill, it would be well for him to adopt an almost exclusively vegetarian diet during the spring and summer, and continue it until the crisp days of fall. Eggs, lean bacon, spring chickens, and fish, during the spring and summer should take the place of the heavy meats of winter, especially hot roasts and steaks. All the fats a man needs in the summer can be taken in the system in the form of vegetable oils, helped out by the natural starch of raw fruits.

Sweet drinks of any kind, drinks with alcohol in them, and ice water are not cooling in their ultimate effects. Anything with sugar in it or sweet syrups is heating. Acid drinks, especially those made from natural fruit juice, are cooling. If any alcoholic drink is wanted, the best is mildly acid wine, diluted and cooled, but not too cold. One way to start out cool with the day's work is to drink a quantity of hot water some time before breakfast and to wait for the reaction from it. The reaction from hot drinks and hot baths is cooling just as the reaction from iced drinks and cold baths is warming. Everybody knows how in the winter a cold shower or a cold plunge, with a rub-down to hasten the reaction, brings a glow and a feeling of warmth which lasts for some time. In the same way a hot shower or a hot bath, not prolonged too much, in its reaction brings a feeling of coolness. A contrast between the temperature of the bath and the temperature of the air, always brings a sensation of heat or cold, according as the bath or the air is the cooler. So, drinking very hot water in the morning, by its reaction brings about a cool feeling. This is aside from the other advantages of drinking hot water.

As far as possible during the summer cold drinks should not be taken with meals. Cold drinks taken with food on a hot day stop the action of the stomach for awhile and then bring about an uncomfortable feeling of warmth. The cold water first causes the blood vessels of the stomach to contract, and then with the reaction the blood vessels become diluted and there is an uncomfortable sense of oppression and heat, which leads to the drinking of more ice water and to renewed oppression and heat. The best way to get the amount of water necessary for the system is to take it hot before breakfast on an empty stomach, then to drink nothing more during the day. All the cooling effects of perspiration can be enjoyed by drinking enough water to keep the skin moist and to supply the natural evaporation. This evaporation, if the pores are not filled with hot water, will keep the skin cool.

With this way of getting the necessary fluids into the system there should be a light diet composed largely of vegetables and fruit. Salads, berries, and raw fruit of any kind are good. Eggs in various forms, fish, lean bacon, and lean light meats will make a cheap and comfortable diet. This diet may be favored through motives of economy as well as reasons of comfort and health. Roasts, steaks, and heavy meats are amongst the most costly of foods. So are elaborate desserts and fancy dishes. Simple things like omelets, broiled bacon in strips as long as one's hand, strawberries, salads and the like are cheap as well as better for the health. Heavy and fatty soups have no place in the summer-time diet. They make a meal by themselves. Such things as clam chowder are good to eat and are sustaining, but they should not be followed by a heavy dinner. It is more than the system can stand on a hot day when it is pretty well occupied in taking care of itself. Thin, clear soups are good with a reasonable interval between them and the next course and the absence of bread and butter with the soup.

The observance of these simple suggestions does not call for great self-denial and it is repaid by an enormous increase in comfort. Let any man who is accustomed to allaying his thirst by copious draughts of ice water and various artificial waters with sweet syrups, try the effect of drinking hot water in the morning before breakfast as much as he can comfortably take, and not drink anything else during the day. It may be hard for the first two or three days, but he will find how it reduces his discomfort in hot weather. If he cannot drink enough water in the morning to last him until the next morning let him drink more water at night just before going to bed. The human organism is much like a piece of machinery, requiring care, and if a man occasionally would regard his physical functions in that light he would get a good deal more enjoyment out of them and out of life than most of his fellows now do.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

A Curious Theory.—In "Physical Education" Dr. Luther Gulick argues that by exercising certain muscles it is possible to develop certain sections of the brain. His argument has special reference to feeble-minded persons, whose mental condition, in his opinion, might be improved by the right kind of muscular exercise.

Erroneous Idea Concerning Nocturnal Animals.—Nocturnal creatures, says the *Independent*, are generally supposed not to see well in the daylight, but facts collected are gradually dispelling the idea. It is well known that felines, which see well by night, seem to be able to see quite as well by day, and this is being found true of many other creatures. The bat sees admirably by daytime, as any one can ascertain by threatening it with a twig. The owl, also, has first-rate day sight. Night-flying Lepidoptera, when disturbed in their places of refuge during the day, have no difficulty in seeing at once where is the nearest and best places for a temporary refuge. These and similar facts are being made use of by those interested in the study of development. It might be assumed that all were originally light-lovers, but protective considerations, or better chances of getting rood, led to the development of the night-loving disposition. The owl, for instance, is hated by all birds. Where one is discovered by other day-loving species they subject it to the direst persecution. Owls could scarcely live as a day-loving bird under the present order of things. It would be driven from the earth; and, supposing it took on gradually its thieving habits for a living, it has had to love darkness rather than light because of these evil deeds. At any rate, the naked fact seems to be that night-working creatures can generally see well in the daylight when they want to.

Women's Brains.—The microscope, writes B. F. Underwood in the *Twentieth Century*, has transferred the conception of degrees of intelligence from gross to finer morphology. Mere brain weight counts for nothing, except for the crudest generalizations. Of more consequence are the relative quantities of white and gray showers of minute telegraphy lines between brain parts, and of equal, if not transcendent importance, the disposition and development of the blood vessels. Also given two brains exactly alike, a difference in the heart's ability to supply blood to the brain will determine intellect in one and stupidity in the other. Intelligence depends more upon the quantitive relating to fibres of parts of the brain than upon weights, and a 40-ounce brain may have a more intricate microscopic development than one that weighs 50 ounces. The normal brain exists in ratios related to muscular development, and the brain-weighing methods fully demonstrate that woman is the equal of man in this particular—that is, in proportion to physical development there is no difference in the associated brain quantities in the sexes. New avenues are opening up to women, and decades change our views concerning woman's capacities. Let there be the fullest chance for her development. She cannot surpass in certain matters, but let opportunity and not a priori prejudice settle what she can and cannot do. It is idle to fear that she will become the intellectual and physical monster of Bulwer's "Coming Race." There are physiological reasons that set limits for both sexes.

The total length of the streets, avenues, boulevards, bridges, quays and thoroughfares of Paris generally is set down at about 600 miles, of which nearly 200 are planted with trees.

Patience for the Erring.

God has a mother's patience for the erring. If one does wrong, first his associates in life cast him off; if he goes on in the wrong way, his business partner casts him off; if he goes on, his best friends cast him off—his father casts him off. But after all others have cast him off, where does he go? Who holds no grudge, and forgives the last time as well as the first? Who sits by the murderer's counsel through the long trial? Who tarries the longest at the windows of a culprit's cell? Who, when all others think ill of a man, keeps on thinking well of him? It is his mother. God bless her gray hairs, if she be still alive; and bless her grave if she be gone. And bless the rocking chair in which she used to sit, and bless the cradle that she used to rock, and bless the Bible that she used to read! So God, our mother, has patience for all the erring. After everybody else has cast him off, God, our mother, comes to the rescue. God leaps to take charge of a bad case. After all the other doctors have got through, the Heavenly Physician comes in. Human sympathy at such a time does not amount to much. Even the sympathy of the church, I am sorry to say, often does not amount to much. I have seen the most harsh, bitter treatment on the part of those who professed faith in Christ toward those who were wavering and erring. They tried on the wanderer sarcasm, and billingsgate, and caricature, and they tried tittle-tattle. There was one thing they did not try, and that was forgiveness. A soldier in England was brought by a Sergeant to the Colonel. 'What,' said the Colonel, 'bringing the man here again? We have tried everything with him.' 'Oh, no,' said the Sergeant, 'there's one thing you have not tried. I would like you to try that.' 'What is that?' said the Colonel. Said the man: 'Forgiveness!' The case had not gone so far but that it might take that turn, and so the Colonel said: 'Well, young man, you have done so and so. What is your excuse?' 'I have no excuse, but I am very sorry,' said the young man. 'We have made up our minds to forgive you,' said the Colonel. The tears started. He had never been accosted in that way before. His life was reformed, and that was the starting point for a positively Christian life. Oh, church of God, quit your sarcasm when a man falls! Quit your irony, quit your tittle-tattle, and try forgiveness. God, your mother, tries it all the time. A man's sin may be like a continent, but God's forgiveness is like the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounding it on both sides."
—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D

WHAT becomes of all the smart children after they grow up.

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"I am glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. I have suffered very much with severe **Sick Headache.** After taking six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and two boxes of Hood's Pills, I am cured of that terrible disease. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever took." MRS. H. M. LATTIN, Pine Valley, N. Y. Get **HOOD'S.**

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"SHARPENED AXES."

Subject of Dr. Talmage's Sermon at Madison, Wis.

TEXT: *"Now, there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel," etc.*—I Samuel xiii, 19-21.

My loving and glad salutation to this uncounted host, Chautauquans, Christian Endeavors, gospel workers and their friends from all parts of Wisconsin and America, saints and sinners! My text is gloriously appropriate. What a galling subjugation the Israelites were suffering! The Philistines had carried off all the blacksmiths and torn down all the blacksmiths' shops and abolished the blacksmith's trade in the land of Israel.

These Philistines had a particular grudge against blacksmiths, although I have always admired them and have sometimes thought I ought to have been one myself. The Philistines would not even allow these parties to work their valuable mines of brass and iron, nor might they make any swords or spears. There were only two swords left in all the land. Yea, these Philistines went on until they had taken all the grindstones from the land of Israel, so that if an Israelitish farmer wanted to sharpen his plow or his ax he had to go over to the garrison of the Philistines to get it done. There was only one sharpening instrument left in the land, and that was a file. The farmers and the mechanics having nothing to whet up the coulter, and the goad, and the pickax save a simple file, industry was hindered and work practically disgraced.

The great idea of these Philistines was to keep the Israelites disarmed. They might get iron out of the hills to make swords of, but they would not have any blacksmiths to weld this iron. If they got the iron welded, they would have no grindstones on which to bring the instruments of agriculture or the military weapons up to an edge. Oh, you poor, weaponless Israelites, reduced to a file, how I pity you! But these Philistines were not forever to keep their heel on the neck of God's children. Jonathan, on his hands and knees, climbs up a great rock beyond which were the Philistines, and his armor bearer, on his hands and knees, climbs up the same rock, and these two men, with their two swords, hew to pieces the Philistines, the Lord throwing a great terror upon them. So it was then; so it is now. The two men of God on their knees mightier than a Philistine host on their feet.

I learn first from this subject how dangerous it is for the church of God to allow its weapons to stay in the hands of its enemies. These Israelites might again and again have obtained a supply of swords and weapons, as for instance, when they took the spoils of the Ammonites, but these Israelites seemed content to have no swords, no spears, no blacksmiths, no grindstones, no active iron mines, until it was too late for them to make any resistance. I see the farmers tugging along with their pickaxes and plows, and I say, "Where are you going with those things?" They say, "Oh, we are going over to the garrison of the Philistines to get these things sharpened." I say, "You foolish men; why don't you sharpen them at home?" "Oh," they say, "the blacksmiths' shops are all torn down, and we have nothing left us but a file."

So it is in the church of Christ to-day. We are too willing to give up our weapons to the enemy. The world boasts that it has gobbled up the schools, and the colleges, and the arts, and the sciences, and the literature, and the printing press. Infidelity is making a mighty attempt to get all our weapons in its hand and then to keep them. You know it is making this boast all the time, and after a while, when the great battle between sin and righteousness has opened, if we do not look out we will be as badly off as these Israelites, without any swords to fight with and without any sharpened instruments.

I call upon the superintendents of literary institutions to see to it that the men who go into the classrooms to stand beside the Leyden jars, and the electric batteries, and the microscopes or telescopes be children of God, not Philistines. The atheistic thinkers of this day are trying to get all the intellectual weapons of this century in their own grasp. What we want is scientific Christians to capture the science, and scholastic Christians to capture the scholarship, and philosophic Christians to capture the philosophy, and lecturing Christians to take back the lecturing platform.

We want to send out against Schenkel and Strauss and Renan of the past men like the late Theodore Christlieb of Bonn, and against the infidel scientists a God worshiping Silliman and Hitchcock and Agassiz. We want to capture all the philosophical apparatus and swing around the telescopes on the swivel until through them we can see the morning star of the Redeemer, and with mineralogical hammer discover the "Rock of Ages," and amid the flora of the realms find the "Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley."

We want a clergy learned enough to discourse of the human eye, showing it to be a microscope and telescope in one instrument, with 800 wonderful contrivances and lids closing 30,000 or 40,000 times a day, all its muscles and nerves and bones showing the infinite skill of an infinite God, and then winding up with the peroration, "He that formed the eye, shall He not see?" And then we want to discourse about the human ear, its wonderful integuments, membranes and vibration, and its chain of small bones, and its auditory nerves, closing with the question, "He that planted the ear, shall He not hear?"

And we want some one able to expound the first chapter of Genesis, bringing to it the geology and the astronomy of the world, until, as Job suggested, "the stones of the field shall be in league" with the truth, and "the stars in their courses shall fight against Sisera." Oh, church of God, go out and recapture these weapons. Let men of God go out and take possession of the platform. Let all the printing press of this country speak out for Christ, and the reporters, and the typesetters, and the editors and publishers swear allegiance to the Lord God of truth.

Ah, my friend, that day must come, and if the great body of Christian men have not the faith, or the courage, or the consecration to do it, then let some Jonathan on his busy hands and on his praying knees climb up on the rock of hindrance, and in the name of the Lord God of Israel slash to pieces those literary Philistines. If these men will not be converted to God, then they must be destroyed.

Again, I learn from this subject what a large amount of the church's resources is actually hidden and buried and undeveloped. The Bible intimates that that was a very rich land—this land of Israel. It says, "The stones are iron, and out of the hills thou shalt dig brass," and yet hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of this metal was kept under the hills. Well, that is the difficulty with the church of God at this day. Its talent is not developed. If one-half of its energy could be brought out, it might take the public iniquities of the day by the throat and make them bite the dust. If human eloquence were consecrated to the Lord Jesus Christ, it could in a few years persuade this whole earth to surrender to God.

There is enough undeveloped Christian energy in the United States to bring the whole world to Christ, but it is buried under strata of indifference and under whole mountains of sloth. Now, is it not time for the mining to begin, and the pickaxes to plunge, and for this buried metal to be brought out and put into the furnaces and be turned into howitzers and carbines for the Lord's host? The vast majority of Christians in this day are useless. The most of the Lord's battalion belong to the reserve corps. The most of the crew are asleep in the hammocks. The most of the metal is under the hills.

Oh, is it not time for the church of God to rouse up and understand that we want all the energies, all the talents and all the wealth enlisted for Christ's sake? I like the nickname that the English soldiers gave to Blucher, the commander. They called him "Old Forwards." We have had enough retreats in the church of Christ; let us have a glorious advance. And I say to you now as the general said when his troops were affrighted. Rising up in his stirrups, his hair flying in the wind, he lifted his voice until 20,000 troops heard him, crying out, "Forward, the whole line!"

Again, I learn from this subject that we sometimes do well to take advantage of the world's sharpening instruments. These Israelites were reduced to a file, and so they went over to the garrison of the Philistines to get their axes, and their goads, and their plows sharpened. The Bible distinctly states in the context that they had no other instruments now with which to do this work, and the Israelites did right when they went over to the Philistines to use their grindstones. My friends, is it not right for us to employ the world's grindstones? If there be art, if there be logic, if there be business faculty on the other side, let us go over and employ it for Christ's sake.

The fact is we fight with too dull weapons, and we work with too dull implements. We hack and we maul when we ought to make a clean stroke. Let us go over among sharp business men and among sharp literary men and find out what their taste is, and then transfer it to the cause of Christ. If they have science and art, it will do us good to rub against it. In other words, let us employ the world's grindstones. We will listen to their music, and we will watch their acumen, and we will use their grindstones, and we will borrow their philosophical apparatus to make our experiments, and we will borrow their printing presses to publish our Bibles, and we will borrow their rail trains to carry our Christian literature, and we will borrow their ships to transport our missionaries.

That was what made Paul such a master in his day. He not only got all the learning he could get of Dr. Gamaliel, but afterward standing on Mars hill and in crowded thoroughfares quoted their poetry and grasped their logic and wielded their eloquence and employed their mythology until Dionysius, the Areopagite, learned in the schools of Athens and Heliopolis, went down under his tremendous powers.

That was what gave Thomas Chalmers his power in his day. He conquered the world's astronomy and compelled it to ring out the wisdom and greatness of the Lord, until for the second time the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy. That was what gave to Jonathan Edwards his influence in his day. He conquered the world's metaphysics and forced it into the service of God, until not only the old meeting house in Northampton, Mass., but all Christendom, felt thrilled by his Christian power.

Well, now, my friends, we all have tools of Christian usefulness. Do not let them lose their edges. We want no rusty blades in this fight. We want no colter that cannot rip up the glebe. We want no ax that cannot fell the trees. We want no goad that cannot start the lazy team. Let us get the very best grindstones we can find, though they be in the possession of the Philistines, compelling them to turn the crank, while we bear down with all our might on the swift revolving wheel until all our energies and faculties shall be brought up to a bright, keen, sharp, glittering edge.

Again, my subject teaches us on what a small allowance Philistine iniquity puts a man. Yes, these Philistines shut up the mines, and then they took the spears and the swords, then they took the blacksmiths, then they took the grindstones, and they took everything but a file. Oh, that is the way sin works. It grabs everything. It begins with robbery, and it ends with robbery. It despoils this faculty and that faculty and keeps on until the whole nature is gone. Was the man eloquent before, it generally thickens his tongue. Was he fine in personal appearance, it mars his visage. Was he affluent, it sends the sheriff to sell him out. Was he influential, it destroys his popularity. Was he placid and genial and loving, it makes him splenetic and cross, and so utterly is he changed that you can see he is sarcastic and rasping and that the Philistines have left him nothing but a file.

Oh, "the way of the transgressor is hard." His cup is bitter. His night is dark. His pangs are deep. His end is terrific. Philistine iniquity says to that man, "Now, surrender to me, and I will give you all you want—music for the dance, swift steeds for the race, imperial couch to slumber on, and you shall be refreshed with the rarest fruits in baskets of golden filigree." He lies. The music turns out to be a groan. The fruits burst the rind with rank poison. The filigree is made up of twisted snakes. The couch is a grave. Small allowance of rest, small allowance of peace, small allowance of comfort. Cold, hard, rough—nothing but a file. So it was with Voltaire, the most applauded man of his day:

> The Scripture was his jestbook, whence he drew
> Bonmots to gall the Christian and the Jew;
> An infidel when well, but what when sick?
> Oh, then a text would touch him to the quick.

Seized with hemorrhage of the lungs in Paris, where he had gone to be crowned in the theater as an idol of all France, he sends a messenger to get a priest that he may be reconciled to the church before he dies. A great terror falls upon him. He makes the place all round about him so dismal that the nurse declares that she would not for all the wealth of Europe see another infidel die. Philistine iniquity had promised him all the world's garlands, but in the last hour of his life, when he needed solacing, sent tearing across his conscience and his nerves a file, a file.

So it was with Lord Byron, his uncleanness in England only surpassed by his uncleanness in Venice, then going on to his brilliant misery at Missolonghi, and fretting at his nurse, Fletcher, fretting at himself, fretting at the world, fretting at God, and he who gave to the world "Childe Harold," and "Sardanapalus," and "The Prisoner of Chillon," and "The Siege of Corinth," reduced to nothing but a file!

Oh, sin has great facility for making promises, but it has just as great facility for breaking them. A Christian life is the only cheerful life, while a life of wicked surrender is remorse, ruin and death. Its painted glee is sepulchral ghastliness. In the brightest days of the Mexican Empire Montezuma said he felt knawing at his heart something like a canker. Sin, like a monster wild beast of the forest, sometimes licks all over its victim in order that the victim may be more easily swallowed; but generally sin rasps and galls and tears and upbraids and flies. Is it not so, Herod? Is it not so, Hildebrand? Is it not so, Robespierre? Aye! aye! it is so; it is so. "The way of the wicked He turneth upside down."

History tells us that when Rome was founded, on that day there were 12 vultures flying through the air, but when a transgressor dies the skies is black with whole flocks of them. Vultures! When I see sin robbing so many people, and I see them going down day by day and week by week, I must give a plain warning. I dare not keep it back lest I risk the salvation of my own soul. Rover, the pirate, pulled down the warning bell on Inchcape rock, thinking that he would have a chance to despoil vessels that were crushed on the rocks, but one night his own ship crashed down on this very rock, and he went down with all his cargo. God declares, "When I say to the wicked thou shalt surely die, and thou givest him not warning, that same man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thy hands."

I learn from this subject what a sad thing it is when the church of God loses its metal. These Philistines saw that if they could only get all the metallic weapons out of the hands of the Israelites all would be well, and therefore they took the swords and the spears. They did not want them to have a single metallic weapon. When the metal of the Israelites was gone, their strength was gone. This is the trouble with the church of God today. It is surrendering its courage. It has not got enough metal. How seldom it is that you see a man taking his position in a pew, or in pulpit, or in a religious society, and holding that position against all oppression, and all trial, and all persecution, and all criticism.

The church of God to-day wants more backbone, more defiance, more consecrated bravery, more metal. How often you see a man start out in some good enterprise, and at the first blast of newspaperdom he has collapsed, and all his courage gone, forgetful of the fact that if a man be right all the newspapers of the earth, with all their columns pounding away at him, cannot do him any permanent damage! It is only when a man is wrong that he can be damaged. Why, God is going to vindicate His truth, and He is going to stand by, you, my friends, in every effort you make for Christ's cause and the salvation of men.

I sometimes say to my wife: "There is something wrong; the newspapers have not assaulted me for three months! I have not done my duty against public iniquities, and I will stir them up next Sunday." Then I stir them up, and all the following week the devil howls and howls, showing that I have him very hard. Go forth in the service of Christ and do your whole duty. You have one sphere. I have another sphere. "The Lord of Hosts is with us, and the God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah."

We want more of the determination of Jonathan. I do not suppose he was a very wonderful man, but he got on his knees and clambered up the rock, and with the help of his armor bearer he hewed down the Philistines, and a man of very ordinary intellectual attainments, on his knees, can storm anything for God and for the truth. We want something of the determination of the general who went into the war, and as he entered his first battle his knees knocked together, his physical courage not quite up to his moral courage, and he looked down at his knees and said, "Ah, if you knew where I was going to take you, you would shake worse than that!"

There is only one question for you to ask and for me to ask. What does God want me to do? Where is the field? Where is the work? Where is the anvil? Where is the prayer meeting? Where is the pulpit? And finding out what God wants us to do go ahead and do it—all the energies of our body, mind and soul enlisted in the undertaking. Oh, my brethren, we have but little time in which to fight for God. You will be dead soon.

Put in the Christian cause every energy that God gives you. "What thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might, for there is neither wisdom nor device in the grave whither we are all hastening." Oh, is it not high time that we wake out of sleep? Church of God lift up your head at the coming victory! The Philistines will go down, and the Israelites will go up. We are on the winning side. Hear that—on the winning side!

I think just now the King's horses are being hooked up to the chariot, and when He does ride down the sky there will be such a hosanna among His friends and such a wailing among His enemies as will make the earth tremble and the heavens sing. I see now the plumes of the Lord's cavalrymen tossing in the air. The archangel before the throne has already burnished his trumpet, and then he will put its golden lips to his own, and he will blow the long, loud blast that will make all Nations free. Clap your hands, all ye people! Hark! I hear the falling thrones and the dashing down of demolished iniquities.

Sleep in Disused Quarries.

One of the most curious and deplorable sights in connection with pauperism during the winter in Paris is the influx of peripatetic beggars who invade at night the disused quarries of Argenteuil and Montmartre, where they huddle together, as close as they safely can, to the limekilns, in order to obtain a little warmth. Along the suburban roads in the direction of Paris they can be seen in twos and threes bent double almost and hungry, hurrying on and footsore, in the hope of being in time to obtain a night's shelter in the isiles de nuit—night refuges—of the capital. But in those buildings, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, there is not sufficient room to accommodate all applicants. Their hospitable doors are open only for a short time late at night, and when once they are closed all entreaties for admission are rigorously unheeded. In the disused quarries they can find plenty of room. A whole army of mendicants could easily obtain shelter in their long galleries—a warm corner to huddle up in and a convenient stone for a pillow. Moreover, there are no awkward questions asked as at the aisles de nuit, such as "Who art thou? From whence cometh thou? What is thy calling?" And so from all directions leading toward Paris they come in large numbers at night, mud-bespattered, hollow-cheeked, worn out with fatigue, and numbered by hundreds as they descend into the quarries, where, pressed pell mell one against the other, they endeavor by contact to keep out the cold. The largest number and deepest of these disused quarries are in the neighborhood of Argenteuil, and there it is that the police often make their raids when in search of some criminal who has escaped capture, and who, it is thought, may be hiding among the "malfrats."

Barefooted Among Snakes.

While we are telling snake stories the following good one comes to us from the mountain regions, E. T. Dulin standing as authority. The country between Little Big Black Mountain is a ginseng region, and the Parker family are noted as "sengers." The girls go out barefooted in the mountains, though the country is infested with rattlesnakes and copperheads, and dig the ginseng, for which they get good prices at the stores, and from which it is taken to Pennington Gap for shipment.

But along Clover Gap and up Rattlesnake Creek there are numberless reptiles. Beckie Parker is a girl, about nineteen years of age, strong, healthy-looking and handsome, but with a very determined face. She is a splendid rifle shot and is often seen with her Winchester.

She goes after ginseng barefooted and often alone. The roots are gathered in May and September, and during the month just past she did a thriving business. One day, however, she came across a den of rattlesnakes. She had only stones and sticks with which to fight the desperate battle. Some of the snakes were larger than a man's arm, and few of them as large as the calf of a man's leg. For hours she fought them as they hissed and writhed and rattled around her. But the brave, determined girl battled with them until she exterminated every one that did not succeed in hiding among the crevices of rocks and in the dense underbrush. When she had crushed the last one to be seen she counted the dead, and there were just sixty-three.—Fredericksburg (Va.) Star.

The Frazer Axle Grease.
Is now recognized as the standard axle grease of the U. S.; is sold in every State and county in the Union, and is to day *without a rival.* Imitations have been made, all claiming to be as good as the Frazer, thus virtually admitting its superiority. Every genuine package bears the trade mark. Dealers and consumers can thus distinguish the genuine from the imitation, and protect themselves against fraud.

When gossip beats the drum of the ear the tongue tells the tune.

We Cure Rupture.
No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, *etc.*, to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a fool twice.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite—tones the nerves.

When young hearts break they knit again readily.

Students, Teachers (male or female), Clergymen and others in need of change of employment, should not fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va. Their great success shows that they have got the true ideas about making money. They can show you how to employ odd hours profitably.

A flower grows wherever a kind word is spoken.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

While one woman is quiet the other ninety-nine are asking her why she is.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A baby is a blossom on which there are a few thorns.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

His Honor's Mild Protest.

Hickman County, Kentucky, has a judge who is so exceedingly slow to anger that he does not appear to know "contempt of court" when he sees it. During the trial of a case before him recently two lawyers got mad and went at each other fist and skull. Quiet was restored at last, but soon the belligerents were at it again. When the second riot had been quelled and the frightened spectators had returned to the court-room his honor mildly observed to the Sheriff that "it seems to me there is entirely too much disorder in the court-room."—Indianapolis News.

To Test a Thermometer.

Bring water to the active boiling point; warm the thermometer gradually in the steam and then plunge it in the water. If it indicates a temperature of 212 degrees the instrument is a good one.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A Queer Proposition.

How could two persons be born at the same time and die at the same time at the end of fifty years, and yet one of them live one hundred days more than the other?

The answer turns upon the familiar fact that a person who goes around the world toward the west loses a day, while the person who travels in the opposite direction gains a day.

We will suppose, then, that the two men in question were born at the same instant in Dublin, from whence a trip around the world may easily be made once a year. One of them goes always toward the west, the other toward the east. One loses a day every year, the other gains a day every year. When the men die at fifty years of age one has seen one hundred days more than the other.

A MAN loses his power when he loses his temper.

At Chicago Royal Leads All.

As the result of my tests, I find the **ROYAL BAKING POWDER** superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. *It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.*

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College,
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

All other baking powders are shown by analysis to contain alum, lime or ammonia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.
No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.
Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Manf'd by
JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,
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BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.
If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 40 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Rarie Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Wonderful Patch Plate
A new and scientific principle for mending Tin, Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, without the use of acid or soldering iron. One plate costing 15 cents will mend 100 ordinary leaks, which would cost to repair at any tinsmith's from 5 to 10 cents each. **Price 15 cents, 2 for 25 cents.** Anyone can use it. Full directions with each plate. Address THE PATCH PLATE CO., 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

$75.00 To $250 can be made monthly working for R. P. Johnson & Co., No. 8 South 11th St., Richmond, Va.

TRUSSES SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Trusses CURE **RUPTURE.** Send for "Mechanical Treatment of Rupture and Price List." Address L. B. SEELEY & CO., 258 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRINK CHERRY AMBROSIA EASIER MADE THAN LEMONADE.
TRADE MARK
Directions.—Teaspoonful Cherry Ambrosia and tablespoonful sugar, stirred with either cold or hot water. Ask for bottles at grocers and druggists, 25 and 50c. Send 6 2c. stamps for sample, by mail, or $1.00 for two 50c. bottles, by express, prepaid,—enough to make several gallons. (Agents make big pay with us.)
Quiets the Nerves. Cools the Blood. Quenches Thirst. Aids Digestion.
FRANK E. HOUSH & CO. 235 Wash'n st. Boston, Mass.

ANU 31

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 3.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that G. W. Rumberger, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that C. A. Weaver, of Haines, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that J. Lucas, of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Boggs twp., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that H A Moore, of Howard boro, is a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Beck, of Walker township, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that George L. Goodhart, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Adams, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Democratic primaries, or delegate election will take place on Saturday afternoon next, 5th, for the placing in nomination a Democratic ticket to be elected. The field is well covered by candidates for the various offices to be filled in the county, and each candidate for nomination has been before the people sufficiently for them to become acquainted. It is highly important that every Democrat in the county turn out on Saturday and voice his sentiments of choice in nominating the candidates. Too little importance and insignificance is indulged in by some who never go to the primaries, and if their favorite is not successful, all is done to defeat the ticket.

Every Democrat owes it as his duty to the party to turn out on Saturday and have his say as to who shall be nominated for the offices.

At no time have there been as good men seeking the nomination as there are this year. Each has a record of which they can be proud, and the successful nominee will surely meet with a rousing majority in November. The field has been thoroughly covered. Each candidate has met with encouraging success, and as there are many candidates for the few offices there cannot help but be bitter disappointment on the part of some, but let them abide by the decision of the county convention. Stand by the ticket and give it your full support, and abide your time.

The candidates to be nominated are one for sheriff, one for treasurer, one for register, one for recorder, two for commissioner, one for coroner, and two for auditors.

THE BELLEFONTE *Republican* has been trying to indulge in a few caustic remarks in villifying our present competent board of commissioners, and every action of the board is commented upon and political timber made of it. The recent howl goes up from the board improving the Court house yard, which should call forth words of commendation from the *Republican*, if it has the beautifying of Bellefonte at heart. They howled because the yard was left in the shape it was, and now they howl because it has been beautified. The paper simply wants to talk.

COMMON HONESTY.

Special attention has been given by the newspapers to the fact that the two daughters of a deceased Italian banker, who failed in Philadelphia, have been laboring to rescue their father's reputation by paying from their personal earnings, as far as possible, the debts which he incurred. There is something touching in this fidelity to a dead father's memory, in the sense of honor to which these young women have shown their loyalty, in order to free their family name from the blot of bankruptcy.

Yet the very praise and approval which these young women have attracted by their self sacrifice suggest the question whether common honesty, that sense of noblesse oblige in dealings between man and man, which used to be so general in times that are past, is not on the decline to-day. When a bankrupt pays debts long due his conduct is commented upon as strange, if not inexplicable, and sometimes it is slyly intimated that the object of his belated honesty in regard to almost forgotten obligations is to cover the fresh tracks of recent sharp practice.

It is humiliating that common honesty—for, after all, the payment of debts whether due for a long or a short period is nothing more—should be a subject of incredulity and surprise. The *Press* believes that the blunting of honor's Damascus blade is not so general as appearances would indicate. But there are too many signs that honesty in business is not always held to be the simple duty of every business man, and that ultimate success is too often accepted as atonement for flagrant breaches of integrity.

These remarks we copy from the New York *Press*, and are worthy common study. Common honesty seems to be a rare virtue now-a-days, and the common swindler and cheat in business affairs comes under your eye at almost every corner. To refuse to pay an honest debt is thievery of the lowest order, and the guilty try all the time to pass themselves off as respectable and even Christians, while the clothes they wear, the food they eat, and articles of value which they obtain, are unpaid because the virtue of common honesty is not in their souls. It is with regret that the REPORTER feels it a duty to add these comments to the clipping from the *Press*.

HON. B. K. FOCHT, editor of the Lewisburg *Saturday News*, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the republican State Treasurership. Focht is the Union county representative in the Legislature. He made a record during the last session and is a young man of no little ability. He is a pusher and if he fails to make connections with the nomination for treasurership it will be because he was not smiled upon by the bosses.

JUSTICE WILLIAMS of the Supreme Court, has declared the Penrose bill unconstitutional and the Philadelphia building commission is back at the old stand plundering the taxpayers of Philadelphia for a little more than sixteen millions. Justice Williams evidently is a candidate for a position on the commission, and by his miscarriage of the law he should have one.

THE TAX ON STATE BANK NOTES.

The tax on State bank notes was not imposed for revenue purposes, but to suppress their circulation, just as the tax on oleomargarine was established in an endeavor to discourage its manufacture in favor of a rival product. The Supreme Court sustained the bank note tax in an evasive opinion, that it could not inquire into the motives of Congress in passing it. If for revenue purposes, it was constitutional. If to prohibit them, it was unconstitutional. The tax standing as constitutional, it is urged that it is within the power of Congress to partially repeal or modify it, say that the law levying the tax be so modified as to exempt from its operations any and all State bank issues for the redemption of which ample security should be made by a reserve of specie, and the deposit of interest paying bonds on the principle of the national banking system. The Philadelphia *Record* suggests this plan, and asks "if Congress can tax all State bank issues, why might not Congress remove the tax from such issues only as should rest on a solid specie-paying basis?"

Certainly it would seem to be within the financial statesmanship of the day to devise a plan by which State bank issues can be made absolutely safe, and the important element of national supervision maintained. There must be conditions precedent to the removal of the tax. There are plenty of first-class securities that could be made the basis of the circulation of these State banks. A late Government estimate puts the amount of outstanding State, county and municipal bonds at $3,000,000,000. For the most part they are just as good security as Government bonds. The outstanding bonds of a dozen States, cities and counties of the country, which have never been quoted below par, amount probably to $500,000,000, and would constitute an admirable basis for banking. Such a deposit would guarantee a larger issue of bank notes than the national banks put forth at any time in their history. Of course, the difficulty of Federal supervision comes in as an important factor, but the adjustment of that problem hardly passes the limits of statesmanship.—Pittsburg *Post*.

ENDORSES CLEVELAND.

Ex-Secretary Whitney has sound views upon the financial situation and endorses Cleveland's ideas as safe. Mr. Whitney advises to shut off the silver flood, and favors the equalization of taxation. He thinks the currency question not the most vital one, and that taxation on the country is too high—it needs to be equalized and reduced to make the country prosperous.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

HOW UNCLE SAM BUYS GOLD.

This is from the St. Louis *Globe:* A place seldom visited by the public is the Assay Office of the United States, where gold is bought for the Government. There are but four such offices in the United States, one in St. Louis, one in Helena, Mon., one in Boise City, Idaho, a fourth at Charlotte, N. C., and the fifth at the branch mint in Denver. The office here is in charge of Mr. Elliot Jewett, with two assistants. It is as complete an office as can be found in the world, being equipped entirely new since its location in the Old Custom House. As the agent of the Government, Mr. Jewett, buys all gold offered in amounts above $100, paying for the same as soon as it can be melted and assayed. A great many people are ignorant of the fact that the Government buys gold outside of the mints. The moment the assayer begins to drum trade, too, that moment he drives it away. By such action he causes the public to believe that he represents a private company, speculating on its purchases. This idea is encouraged by the gold buyers, jewelers, pawnbrokers and others who would prefer a field clear of the United States. As a matter of fact, it makes no difference to the assayer whether he receives one ounce or 1,000,000 ounces, as he is paid a certain fixed salary. He receives anything in the shape of gold, whether it be the so called retorts, bars, dust or jewelers' scraps. Whatever shape it is in, he takes it for what it is worth. The Government pays the expense of ascertaining this worth.

The process of receiving and depositing of the gold is of considerable interest. On delivery it is deposited on scales capable of weighing 5,000 ounces Troy, though so delicately balanced that Mr. Jewett uses them to weigh letter mail. Gold brought in early in the morning can be disposed of so the seller may receive his check in the afternoon. On being weighed a check is made of each separate lot, designating the weight, name of seller, origin, etc. When the melting is completed and the gold turned out in bars and assay made, a complete record is made, showing the origin, where it is possible to learn it, and the degree of fineness of the metal. The bar is then stamped ready for shipment to the mint at Philadelphia. This stamp is protected from counterfeiting by the same penalties provided against counterfeiting coin.

A FAIR DISTRIBUTION.

HOWARD, Pa., July 20th, 1893.

To the Democracy of Centre County:

We take pleasure, as citizens of Howard Boro and vicinity, in bringing to public notice the claim of one of our representative Democrats as a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket.

For almost thirty years many of us have labored earnestly in this portion of the county for the success of our party, without a request for recognition in any of the county offices. In all that time but one or two in Howard township, and none in Howard boro, have been called to serve our people at the county seat. In casting about for a fit representative of industry, integrity and sterling Democracy of our community we have kept closely in view the critical judgment of the people, and the duties of the office to be filled.

We cheerfully concede that live, energetic, scrupulously honest and obliging persons are most entitled to confidence and advancement in the line of public service; and we hereby certify that in H. A. Moore these qualities are happily blended. His faithful observance of public, as well as private obligations; his earnest, but conservative Democracy; his genial and obliging disposition and his general business training and efficiency, commend him to your confidence.

We are for him, and would like you to co-operate with us to secure his nomination—because of his superior qualifications, because of the claims of our locality, and finally, because his official career, we are confident, would bring to us and our party substantial advantage and lasting credit.

Very Truly Yours,

BALSER WEBER, J. A. WOODWARD,
K. G. SHUTT, MICHAEL CONFER,
A. W. GARDNER, PETER ROBB, SR.

A Fast Run.

The Keystone express, which is the east-bound counterpart of the Columbia express, over the Pennsylvania railroad, last Sunday made the fastest run ever made between Altoona and Harrisburg, the time being 132 miles in 145 minutes.

Great Advantages.

You will not make a mistake by calling at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, for clothing for men, boys and children. They will give you greater satisfaction for your money than any other dealer. Unusual bargains will be given.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 23rd day of August, A. D., 1893, for allowance and confirmation.

1. The first and final account of Edward H. Marshall administrator of etc., of Wm. Meckley late of Patton township deceased.
2. The first and final account of P. F. Bottorf administrator of &c., of Geo. Ard late of Ferguson deceased.
3. The first and final account of W. E. Meek and Andrew Lytle executors of &c., of Piersol Lytle late of Ferguson township deceased.
4. Account of Margaret Lutz and James R. Lutz administrators of &c , of John Lutz, late of Benner township, deceased,
5. Account of John S. Lambert administrator of &c , of Osborn B Lambert, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
6. The account of John Wolf executor of &c., of Christina Reynolds, late of Miles township deceased.
7. First and final account of Daniel W. Myers administrator of &c , of Elizabeth Myers late of Harris township deceased.
8. Account of Chas. F. Cook guardian of John L. Given.
9. The account of John M. Wagner deceased late guardian of Charles F., Mary E. and Carrie Miller, minor children of Isaac Miller, late of College township, deceased, as filed by John M. Keichline one of the administrators of said John M. Wagner deceased.
10. The first and partial account of John M. Keichline administrator of &c., of John M. Wagnel late of Boggs township, deceased.
11. The first partial account of Levi Reese, administrator of &c., of Abel Reese, late of Worth township, deceased.
12. The account of John Wolf administrator of &c. of Simon P. Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
13. First and final account of John W. Shuey, guardian of W. L. Shuey minor child of Daniel and Lydia Shuey, late of Harris township, deceased.
14. First and final account of John W. Shuey guardian of Robert E. Shuey minor child of Lydia Shuey, late of Harris township, deceased.
15. First and final account of John W. Shuey guardian of Frances M. Shuey minor child of Daniel and Lydia Shuey late of Harris township, deceased.
16. The account of Alois Kohlbecker administrator C. Y. A. of &c., of Harriet Mary Reedy, late of Milesburg boro, deceased.
17. Account of J. R. Gorsuch administrator of &c., of J. G. Gorsuch, late of Patton township, deceased.
18. Account of Wm. B. Lucas administrator of &c., of Austin Lucas, late of Howard boro, deceased.
19. The account of John Harkins one of the administrators of &c., of Wm. Harkins, late of Potter township, deceased.
20. The account of Wm. B. Mingle administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Frederick Rager, late of Haines township, deceased.
21. First and final account of Levi Stump guardian of Benner L. Shirk a minor child of Reuben Shirk, late of Potter township, deceased.

The first and final account of T. J. Myers administrator of &c., of Esther Wighman, late of Philipsburg boro, deceased.

23. The final account of Geo. W. Haworth administrator of &c., of Mary Weston, late of Philipspurg Boro., deceased.
24. Account of Franklin and E. C. Deitz, administrators of &c., of Jacob Deitz, late of Howard Boro., deceased.
25. First and final account of Cornelius Dale, administrator of &c., of Felix Dale, late of College township, deceased.
26. First and partial account of Adam Bartges and S. P. Hennigh, executors of &c., of David Hennigh, late of Potter township, deceased.
27. First and final account of Mary A. Furst administrator of &c., of W. I. Furst, late of Patton township, deceased.
28. First and partial account of L. T. Munson, administrator of &c., of L. W. Munson, late of Philipsburg Boro., deceased.
29. The first and final account of Geo. Taylor, acting administrator of &c., of Wm. Baird, late of Milesburg Boro., deceased

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

The one thereof situate in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner of lot No. 143 corner of South Centre and Hickory streets, thence by line of South Centre street 98, thence at right angles in an easterly direction 240 feet to South Fourth street thence by line of South Fourth street 98 feet to Hickory 240 feet to South Centre Street the place of beginning. Being all of lot No. 143 and part of lot No. 142 on general plan or plot of said borough. Excepting and reserving out of the above described lot or piece of land a certain lot sold by R. E. Munson et ux to J. H. Munson by deed dated the 27th day of April A. D. 1889 and which the said J. H. Munson et ux afterwards conveyed Emily E. Munson by deed dated April 22nd, 1889 and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner of Hickory and South Fourth streets, thence along line of said Hickory street a distance of 106 feet to a post, thence at right angles with said Hickory street a distance of 45 feet to a post, thence by a line parallel with Hickory street a distance of 106 feet to South Fourth street a distance of 45 feet to the place of beginning.

The other thereof situate in the township of Rush, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the east side of the Tyrone turnpike south-west corner of the Philipsburg cemetery, thence by said cemetery lot north 87 degrees, east 880 feet to a post on line of Morgan Hale & Co., thence by land of said Morgan Hale & Co. south 36.30, East 131 feet to post, thence by land of Harrison Ross, south 53.15 west 808 feet to a post east side of said turnpike, thence by said turnpike north 48.30, west 52 feet, thence north 69.15, west 89 feet, thence north 63.45, west 27 feet, thence north 35.45, west 69 feet, thence north 7.15, west 445 feet to the place of beginning containing 8 21-100 acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. E. Munson.

No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is arranged in full.

W A. ISHLER.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Aug. 3, 93.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 31st day of July, 1893 to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August the 28th day of August 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 31st day of July in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. W. SPANGLER.
aug3-6t Administrator.

Cleared a Small Sum.

The Missionary Society of the Lutheran church held a festival on Tuesday evening on the lawn in front of the church, and served ice cream, cake, etc. The ladies cleared a nice little sum by their efforts.

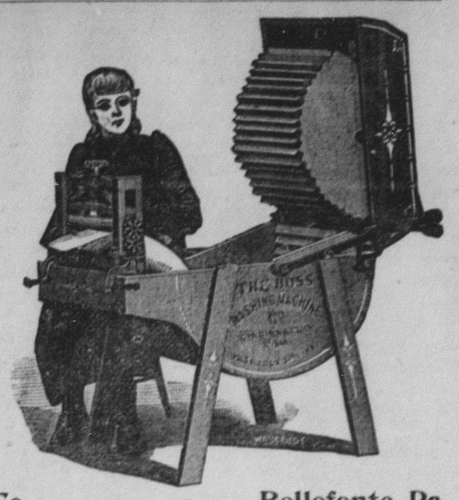
Coal for Sale.

A car load of soft coal, for sale. at a reduced price, for cash.

KURTZ & SON.

BOSS
Washing Machine.

1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening one waste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.



McCALMONT & Co., - - Bellefonte, Pa.

HYDRAULIC
CIDER PRESSES.

---HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER,—.

Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
. . Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

O———O

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

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HARPER & KREAMER'S.

Can't Be Excelled!

For the execution of all kinds of Job Work, at low prices. We have new equipment throughout, including all the latest faces of type, new, fast presses, etc., and can furnish anything from a Wedding Invitation to a large poster.

Try it.

SEASHORE TRIP.

$10 for the Round Trip to the Atlantic Coast via the P. R. R.

On August 19th and 24th the last two of the popular summer series of seashore excursions will be run. A choice of four destinations is allowed—whether Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, or Sea Isle City. The rate of $10 from Pittsburg and proportionately reduced rates from other places is a most extraordinary offer when the distance covered is considered. The tickets are good for return passage within twelve days, which gives ample time for a restful vacation by the sea.

The success of these remaining excursions is assured by the patronage accorded the preceding two of the same series. Great satisfaction has been expressed on all sides at the manner of service with which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company handled these trips, everything possible being done for the convenience of its patrons.

The special train will leave Pittsburg at 8.50 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia a little after 7 in the evening. The night may be spent in the Quaker City and any regular train taken the next day for the shore.

The rates apply on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30, 7.00, and 8.10 P. M., or on special train leaving at 8.50 A. M. on the above mentioned date.

The special train will be run on the following schedule, and the tickets will be sold at the rates quoted:

	Rate.	Trains leave
West Brownsville	$10 00	6.15 A. M.
Monongahela City	10 00	7.08 "
Pittsburg	10 00	8.50 "
East Liberty	10 00	9.00 "
Braddock	10 00	9.10 "
Irwin	10 00	9.30 "
Uniontown	10 00	6.58 "
Connellsville	10 00	7.32 "
Mt. Pleasant	10 00	7.10 "
Scottdale	10 00	7.54 "
Alverton	10 00	8.02 "
Greensburg	10 00	9.52 "
Indiana	10 00	9.10 "
Butler	10 00	6.15 "
Paulton	10 00	8.24 "
Latrobe	10 00	10.05 "
Blairsville	10 00	9.58 "
Johnstown	9 25	11 03 "
Cresson	8 50	11.52 "
Altoona	8 00	12.55 P. M.
Holidaysburg	8 40	11.05 A. M.
Bellwood	8 00	1.06 P. M.
Clearfield	8 90	9.36 A. M.
Philipsburg	8 35	10.27 "
Osceola	8 25	10 40 "
Bellefonte	8 65	10.28 "
Tyrone	7 65	1.18 P. M.
Cumberland	8 50	8:25 A. M.
Bedford	8 50	9 50 "
Huntingdon	7 10	1.48 P. M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2.08 "
McVeytown	6 50	2 28 "
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2.45 "
Mifflin	5 65	3.05 "
Newport	5 00	3.36 "
Duncannon	4 60	3.53 "
Philadelphia	Ar.	7.16 "

For detailed information address or apply to Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

Narrowly Escaped Burning.

On Wednesday noon as the family of Mr. John H. Moyer, of Tusseyville, were at dinner it was discovered that the roof of the summer kitchen was on fire, and burning fiercely. Assistance being near at hand a bucket line was formed and the fire was finally got under control, but not until a large hole had been burned in the roof. The fire was fortunately discovered in time. Had a few minutes elapsed the flames would have gained such headway that the entire property would have been in ashes.

Bucknell University.

This Institution now has nearly one million dollars invested in fixed and working capital. It comprises five schools—COLLEGE for young men and young women; ACADEMY for boys; ladies' INSTITUTE; MUSIC SCHOOL and ART SCHOOL. It owns a thirty acre campus and ten buildings, including new Gymnasium, new Laboratory and new Observatory. For catalogue, cuts of buildings and other information, address the Registrar, Wm. C. Gretzinger, Lewisburg, Pa.

Destroyed by Fire.

On Monday afternoon the fine large dwelling house of Emanuel Musser, located near State College, on the road to Center Furnace, was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire started from a defective flue, and there being no appliances at hand for fighting fire, the furniture was quickly removed and the building soon became the prey of the flames. All the furniture was saved. The burned building was partially insured.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Excursion Tickets to Swengel.

On account of the Evangelical campmeeting at Swengel, August 8th to 16, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has arranged for the sale of excursion tickets to Swengel August 8th, to 16th, good to return until August 16th, 1893 inclusive, at greatly reduced rates.

Entertainment.

L. A. Turner's grand Columbian exhibition will show in Harper & Kreamer's hall tonight, Thursday, beginning at eight o'clock. The entertainment is instructive and one of the best on the road, and is a rare treat. Admission ten and fifteen cents.

AARONSBURG.

Interesting News From Our Neighboring Town.

Elmer Weaver came home this week from Ohio, where he had been clerking, and in company with John Forster expects to visit the Chicago fair.

Albert Stambach and family have gone back to Lock Haven, after several weeks visit in town.

Mrs. Phil. D. Stover, of New York state is now here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Elias Stambach.

D. Kline Musser has resigned his position as railway postal clerk and is at home taking a rest before again engaging in business.

Miss Emma Forster, of Mifflinburg, is lying ill at Mrs. F. J. Forster's place, but is some better.

Dr. Hartswick and family of Clearfield town are stopping at Mr. Coburn's.

Wilmer Stover and family spent two weeks in town among his many friends but has again gone back to Bellefonte where he is employed in the scale works making patterns.

The widow Hull is seriously ill and not expected to recover. She has been in poor health for over a year, and now has an abscess that may cause her death.

Directors elected the teachers on last Saturday with the same old team of last winter in town, and a few changes in the country. The term has been shortened one month, from eight to seven months.

Clymer Stover instead of weatherboarding his house, covered it with sheet iron laid out in brick work and put a steel roof on, and the plasterers say the thermometer registered 120 degrees on the garret while plastering the house.

Mr. Thomas Batte, editor of the *Graphic*, Texarkana, Arkansas, has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known remedy, none giving relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Good Work for the Machine.

John Moore and son, near this place cut and shocked 77 acres of good grain in 7 days, using a single apron Walter A. Wood binder, purchased of D. F. Luse.

Soldiers' Reunion.

The Centre county veteran association will hold its annual reunion at the popular resort of Hunter's Park, on Saturday, September 2nd.

EXPLOSIVES, POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

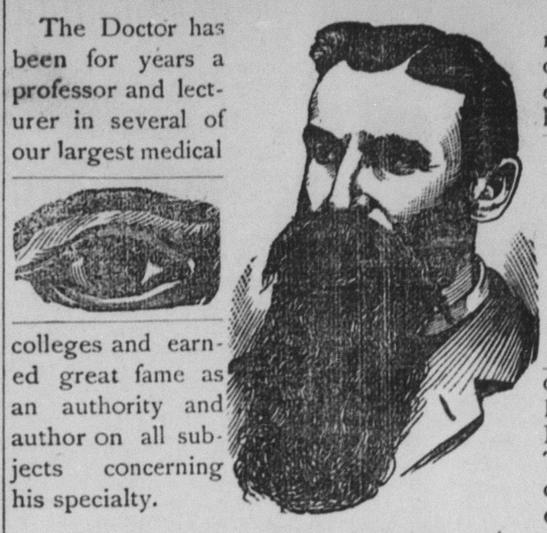
World's Fair Philanthropists.

Messrs. Boddie Bros., wealthy Chicago gentlemen, having the interest of their city at heart, and desiring to disprove the falsity of the statement that only in boarding houses can be found moderate priced accommodations during the World's Fair, remodeled and furnished at great expense one of their famous absolutely fire-proof business structures, located corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, within short walking distance of the Union Depots, Theatres, Post Office, Board of Trade, Steam, Elevated, Cable R ads and Steamboats to the World's Fair, furnished newly throughout 500 rooms, superb parlors, elevators, electric lights exhaust fans to keep cool entire building, named this property The Great Western Hotel, and invite the public to take their choice of rooms for $1.00 per day, children 5 to 12 fifty cents. Elegant restaurant and dining rooms where fine meals are served at 50 cents, or a la carte at very moderate prices.

There would be less heard or known of extortion and imposition connected with the World's Fair were there more public spirited, fair minded men in Chicago as are the owners and proprietors of The Great Western Hotel. Our readers should write as early as possible to secure rooms, for they are being taken up rapidly.—St. Paul *Daily News*.

DR. MORITZ SALM.

The Doctor has been for years a professor and lecturer in several of our largest medical



colleges and earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.

This eminent Physician has devoted lifetime to his specialty--

diseases of the Nose, Eye, Ear, Lung, Throat, and chronic Diseases.

Will Be At

MILLHEIM, Pa., at MUSSER HOUSE—Fridays, Aug. 11; Sept. 8; Oct. 6; Nov. 3; Dec. 1; Dec. 29; Jan. 26; Feb. 23; March 23; April 20; May 18; June 15; July 13; Aug. 10.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., at BUSH HOUSE—Saturdays, Aug. 12; Sept. 9; Oct. 7; Nov. 4; Dec. 2; Dec. 30; Jan. 27; Feb. 24; March 24; April 21; May 19; June 16; July 14; Aug 11.

He will visit this county EVERY FOUR WEEKS, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city, as he is the only physician and surgeon in the country who carries his own manikins, models, diagrams, etc., to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give his numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult this distinguished physician, whose duties at the institute will permit only of monthly visits to your community.

All Eye Operations Successfully Performed.

Offensive Smell of Catarrh.

Of eight years standing cured by Dr. Salm:

Our little daughter Katie has had a bad case of catarrh for more than eight years, her breath was something terrible and her general health was very much undermined, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm we consider her entirely cured.

Nittany, Centre Co., Pa., April 23, '93. MRS. ALICE ROBB.

Cured By Dr. Salm.

After having suffered for years with Stomach, Bladder and Kidney trouble:

I have been suffering with very severe stomach, bladder and kidney trouble, and on account of that felt all broke up, could not follow my dailabors on account of great pains, weakness and headache, but now after a course of treatment with Dr Salm can once more attend to my daily labors with pleasure, and consider myself hale and hearty again. E. K. AUKENY.
Indiana, Pa., April 26, '93.

Deafness, Catarrh.

And general trouble cured by Dr. Salm:

In July I put myself under Dr Salm's treatment for catarrh, ear and general trouble. At that time my strength was below par, appetite bad and weighed only 150 pounds. To-day, after 6 months treatment, I weigh 170; am pretty strong now and feel like a different man altogether and I am certain that Dr. Salm understands his business. MORRIS WADE.
Argentine, Butler Co., Pa.

Deafness Cured:

By Dr. Salm after a great many others have failed.

For quite a time I have been almost totally deaf from catarrh, particularly in my left ear, which seemed dead, and the right one got worse daily. I was very despondent and almost desperate, on account of not being able to hear what went on around me, always felt tired and lost all energy; now I am quite a different man and feel happy once more, all this thanks to Dr. Salm's skillful treatment. I have been to three other doctors. Nobody can imagine how good and young I feel since I can understand once more without an effort. MICHAEL STEGER.
Johnstown, Pa.

This Wonderful.

Piece of work was done by Dr. Salm:

For more than four years I have had a bad case of stomach trouble, had to be very cautious about my diet as anything would give me a pain and throbbing in that organ and it was seldom that I could get a nights rest, as my nerves were almost completely wrecked. Frequently I had sick spells which completely wore me out, but now after a course of treatment I consider myself entirely cured and feel as well as ever. I want people to know that Dr. Salm did that wonderful piece of work. MRS. MARTHA CARNEY.
Indiana, Pa., April 26, '93.

Diseases of women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumors, fibroid and polypoid growth cured without the use of knife or caustics, No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhœa losses, weak and nervous debility; also for prostrations, varicocle and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Free examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 or 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

Small tumors, cancers, warts, moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New Method. Fleotroysis, epilepo, or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 106, Columbus, Ohio.

CONSULTATION FREE. This advertisement appears twice before each visit.

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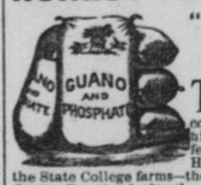
"How to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."



The Liebig High Grade Acid Phosphate is the trade name adopted for the best prepared Acidulated Dissolved South Carolina Rock now being offered to the farmers of Pennsylvania, which we guarantee contains 14 to 15½ per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, which is the highest guarantee given on any Dissolved South Carolina Rock ever offered for sale in Centre County. We sold over two hundred tons of this High Grade Acid Phosphate during the past year. It has been used on the State College farms—the farms of adjoining townships, as well as many other farms through ut Centre County, during the past three years, which has given the most satisfactory results.

PRODUCED BY On Wheat, Corn, Oats and other Crops, the outlook is, that we will sell more than two hundred tons this year. It is an Acid Phosphate of the highest quality, and is sold at the lowest price by the ton or car load.

CHAMPION $25.00 PHOSPHATE.

McCalmont & Co's. Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate has been used by farmers of Centre county during the past three years and has proven its self superior in stimulating plant growth to all other complete fertilizers This is a complete fertilizer. It not only produces a crop of grain, but stimulates a crop of grass, clover and timothy. It is equal in value to other phosphates at thirty dollars per ton. Dr. Freer of the State College proves this claim by his analysis. We sold fifty tons last year.

NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES.

In addition to the above articles we sell Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Buffalo Honest Phosphate, Ground Bone, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt in quantities to meet the wants of buyers.

HONEST GOODS INVITES PATRONAGE.

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the merits and cost of fertilizers in which we deal. Our greatest ambition is to furnish honest fertilizers of the highest quality at the least possible cost to the farmer; we now present our claims to the farmers in this respect, with the full assurance that our efforts have been crowned with success. Believing this to be the fact, we invite the farmers of Centre and adjoining counties to examine the merits of the fertilizers we offer before purchasing.

McCALMONT & CO,
July 13, 1893. *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below.

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in the three words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot appear oftener than they appear in the words, "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3 Names of persons and places barred. 4 No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (L'td), Peterborough, Canada.

New Buggies, Wagons, &c.,

AT A BARGAIN.

The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Jun1-3m H. PHILIPS.

JERSEY BULL, COUNTRY -o- GENTLEMEN, { I wish to say to owners of Jerseys, that I have a fine thoroughbred Jersey Bull which I keep for service. He has all the points of a first class bull of his kind; has a splendid switch, and an exceedingly neat head and neck; quiet disposition and sure getter.

S. W. SMITH,
July27tm Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Lydia Keller, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. C. KELLER, Executor,
3July6t Turbotville, Pa.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892, For Catalogue or other information, address

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The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhoea in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on account of my husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhoea very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.30 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.20, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.51 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.:

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M.	P M
2 00	5 40		Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08	6 15		Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17	6 23		Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22	6 28		Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31	6 38		Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43	6 50		Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51	6 58		Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20	7 27		Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30	7 38		Coburn	7 38		3 30
37	7 45		Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47	7 55		Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53	8 02		Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01	8 09		Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07	8 16		Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13	8 24		Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18	8 28		Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22	8 32		Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27	8 37		Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37	8 47		Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40	8 50		Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45	8 55		Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m 10 20 a m. 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

For rates; maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

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A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

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LARGEST STOCK OF PANTINGS in the State.

PERFECT FITTING PANTS CO., Altoona, Pa.

THE NEWS.

The national bank of Ellensburg, Wash., the M. A. Thayer Bank and the Bank of Sparta, at Sparta, Wis., the Chamberlain National Bank of Chamberlain, S. D., the Union Banking Company of Portland, Oregon, and the First National Bank of Great Falls, Montana, suspended.——Joseph Le Comte, a sheet metal manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y., made an assignment. The towns of Medford, Prentice Junction and Fifield, Wis., were destroyed by forest fires.——Lizzie Van Kearew, aged ten years, was burned to death in the woods near Bridgeport, O., by her clothing catching the blaze from a fire made of dry leaves.——In the quarrel for possession of the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad, the Haskell party took possession of the offices and shops at Bristol, Tenn., by force.——The closing of the Harrisburg Rolling Mill throws 400 men out of work.——At Salem, Ky., a boiler exploded and killed two men.——The murderer of Mrs. Lizzie Copeland, of Camden, N. J., has been captured. His name is Charles Jordan. He says the killing was accidental.

Two boilers of the Belleville Distilling Company exploded at St. Louis, tearing the boilerhouse to fragments, and badly wrecking part of the main building. A portion of one of the boilers was blown a distance of two hundred and fifty feet. Nobody was hurt; damage $20,000.——Prince Yorihito of Japan will shortly visit the United States.——At Brooklyn, an engineer on the tug G. W. Wright was drowned by a collision with the tug F. W. Vosburgh.——Arbuckle Bros.' Ariosa coffee mill, of Brooklyn, which closed down a few days ago, resumed operations on a limited scale.——At Montreal, McDougall's foundry was destroyed by fire; 130 men out of work.——The employes of the Clark O. N. T. Thread Company, at Newark, N. J., have been notified to work on short time.——Manufacturers of jewelry in Plainville, North Attleboro, Attleboro Falls and Attleboro, Mass., have closed their shops, owing to hard times.——A receiver has been appointed for the Wilmington (Del.) Dental Manufacturing Company.——Maud McKibben, a girl aged seventeen, was charged at St. Louis by the coroner with poisoning her parents.——Three men were blown all to pieces by the explosion of a load of nitroglycerine near Pittsburg.

The H. M. Brown Dry Goods Company, of Cleveland, O., made an assignment.——The International Typographical Union had $30,000 in the Indianapolis National Bank which failed Tuesday.——Two children of William Caynor, a farmer of Muncie, Ind., fell out of a hay-mow and were instantly killed.——B. S. Lowenthal & Son, and M. L. Levy & Son, wholesale whiskey dealers of Nashville, Tenn., made assignments.——Twenty-seven people were made sick by milk obtained from one dairy in Louisville, Ky.——During a windstorm in Chesterfield county, Va., James A. Jones was killed, and Capias Dillon, seriously injured by a tree falling upon them.——Fire at Ashland, near Richmond, Va., burned out a number of stores. Total loss about $30,000, insurance $12,000.——The forty-seventh anniversy of Liberia's independence was celebrated at the Exposition by the dedication of that country's pavilion in the Agricultural building.——The annual convention of the North American United Caledonia Association was opened in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago.——Jacob Heinze and Henry Kaiser were convicted in St. Louis of the murder of Edwin E. Brown, a wealthy citizen, on the night of March 2 last.——The failure of H. I. Nicholas & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, was announced. The firm is composed of H. I. Nicholas, John D. Nicholas, Walter C. Taylor and Marcus Mayer. The firm was considered quite a prominent one in Stock Exchange circles.

Dr. Herman Hirenberg shot and killed Theodore K. Meisse in a dispute over a bill for the pulling of a tooth at Columbus, O.——W. A. Thompson, of Chicago, interfered in an altercation between William Schumacher, his coachman, and another employe at Oconomowoc, Wis., and struck the coachman a blow under the ear from which he died in a few minutes.——The alarm in Milwaukee banking circles is subsiding, and the national bank which closed Saturday is preparing to resume.——The World's Fair National Commission decided that a depleted treasury would not prevent the body from continuing its sessions until the close of the Exposition.——The cork syndicate has secured control of the several cork manufactories in Lancaster, Pa.——Work on the Gettysburg trolley road was temporarily suspended.——Patrick McCarthy, a Boston clerk aged twenty-eight years, and a middle-aged glass-blower named Brady were struck by a train and killed near Fall River, Mass. They were apparently intoxicated.——The New Jersey metal refining works at Elizabethport, N. J., are closed on account of general trade depression. Two hundred employes are laid off. The company expects to resume operations September 1.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

Corporal John W. Burke, Jr., of the Macon Volunteers, was killed at Cumberland Island, Georgia, by lightning, which ran down a tent pole.

A passenger train crashed into a crowded street car at a crossing in Chicago. Three persons were killed and a number injured, two fatally.

Mrs. George Bennett, aged 62 years, of Paterson, N. J., drank a quantity of tincture of iodine in mistake for syrup of rhubard, and will probably not recover.

Michael Snow and Richard Marshall were killed and four persons were seriously injured in Chicago by the premature explosion of a fireworks bomb at an Italian picnic.

The steamer Nasmyth, which arrived at New York from Santos and Rio de Janeiro, had three cases of yellow fever and two deaths during the voyage. She was detained at Quarantine.

John Peterson, aged 9 years, while bathing in the Monongela river, near Pittsburg, Pa., had his skull fractured by striking against a timber and was drowned. His brother Stanislaus, aged 13 years, went to the rescue and he too was drowned.

A can of naphtha exploded in the sweetband factory of J. D. Campbell, Brooklyn, killing four persons—J. D. Campbell, Samuel K. Campbell, his son, John Weiss, 25 years old, and Jacob Weiss. Matthew Deering was badly injured. The building was completely wrecked.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

All Buildings Closed and the Gondolas Tied Up.

THE LONESOME GUARDS.

A Plan to Compromise With Conscience on the Sunday Question—The Attendance at the Fair is Very Much Less Than it Ought to Be.

The great white city lay dismal and silent Sunday. Its gates were barred to the world, its streets echoed only the footfalls of the pass-holders and of gorgeously decked barbarians who wandered over from the Midway Plaisance. Even the Stars and Stripes were lowered and not a flag floated over the nation's wonder-world. The twittering of the birds as they sweep over the waterways or nestle in the eaves of the grand structures sound like vociferous cries, and the gentle beating of the waves of Lake Michigan against the pier down by the Peristyle seems to be the boom of thunderous seas.

The vast buildings appear to have the power of multiplying sound like immense sounding boards and sending reverberations through all the courts. There is something weird and uncanny in it all after the bustle of the week and the sight of human faces where now there is a vacancy and the sound of human voices where now is only the cry of birds and the ripple of waters. It may be that it is only the Sabbath stillness, but here amidst all the wondrous evidences of God's power and man's dignity the stillness is depressing—it does not soothe, it startles. It is like the silence of an accursed town. Even the guards shiver as they pace to and fro along the dismal aisles of the great buildings with the handiwork of the men of all the nations gathered round them with no one to view it.

THE LONESOME GUARDS.

The guards in the outer air, along the lake front and the waterways, are weary in their utter lonesomeness. Amidst the fields, the very stillness would be natural and sweet, but here amidst the splendors of this great city it seems almost unnatural, and one regrets the possession of the pass that brings him within the bars, and he hurries away in search for something less suggestive of death. And one found that something just outside the Fair grounds. All the shows and claptraps and juggleries of the creation seem to be clustered round the gates, and everyone of them was palsating with life, aglow with enthusiasm. Buffalo Bill could not find room for all the thousands that sought to get into his show, and every fakir in the throng had his crowd of admirers.

There was no attempt to get into the Fair grounds on the part of the general public. The fact that the Fair was to be shut tight to pay visitors was very widely heralded, and there was no repetition of the scene of a month ago, when people pounded upon the gates and besought admission. It was an honest close-up, too, with no underhand favors for anyone. The pass-holders were exhibitors, newspaper correspondents and others, who had genuine business on the grounds. They could not have seen much of the show, even if they had desired to do so, for nearly everything that was not locked up was covered over, and even the wooden horse in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's hansom was enveloped in a black shroud.

Mr. Clingman declares that he will go into court some time this week and endeavor to procure an injunction against closing the Fair on Sunday and to prevent anyone from covering up any exhibit.

The Fair directors, however, are seriously debating the question of opening the Midway Plaisance on Sundays. It is argued that as those on the midway are engaged in the show business they should be given a square chance to compete for business with their rivals outside the grounds. Besides the Midway showman have been grumbling about bad business and they pay the Fair Commission one-quarter of their gross receipts.

A MOCKERY OF CONSCIENCE.

Yet the Fair directors will not escape criticism if they open the Midway on Sunday, for it is already argued that it will be like a mockery of conscience to shut the world out from a sight of the elevating exhibits in the Fair on Sundays and yet permit them to view the capers of Oriental dancing girls in the Plaisance.

What effect Sunday closing will have on the financial results of the Fair is as yet problematical. It was believed that the closing order would remove the conscientious scruples against attending the Fair at all if opened on Sunday, which tens of thousands of people manifested, and thus would operate to the Fair's benefit. So far there is no sign of that, though it may be that as yet there has been no sufficient opportunity to see what the effect is to be.

The attendance at the Fair is very much less than it ought to be. The best friends of the Exposition believe it wise to be perfectly candid on that point, and to let patriotic people everywhere know that the nation's credit is at stake, and that it is a duty to attend this, the greatest exposition the world has ever seen.

TWENTY-SEVEN POISONED.

Drank Milk and Three of the Victims Are in a Critical Condition.

A mysterious case of poisoning occurred at Louisville, Ky. As a result twenty-seven persons have been taken violently ill.

All who were taken ill drank milk purchased from the diary of Frank Moser, at Hancock and Green streets. The sickness began with violent purging and vomiting, and is proving much more serious to the older victims than it is to the children. Ex-Detective Carter Tiller, Mrs. Theresa Long and John Rapp, Sr., all of whom are old people, are in a critical condition, and fears are entertained that they will not recover.

The matter was reported to the health office, and a thorough investigation is being made.

The carriage of the Prince of Wales was in collision with another vehicle in London and the Prince was badly shaken up.

CABLE SPARKS.

Yellow fever is decreasing in Port Limon Costa Rica.

Twelve workmen were drowned in the Danube river at the Iron Gates.

Friherr von Moltzohn, secretary of the German imperial treasury, has resigned.

Mr. Gladstone received a severe shaking up by his brougham colliding with a van in Parliament Square.

It is said that no official opposition will be made in the Reichstag to permitting the Jesuits to return to Germany.

Admiral Wendenkolk, who was blockading Rio Grande do Sul, has been captured by the Brazilian cruiser Republica.

Justice Walter Lloyd Smith, of the New York Supreme Court, was married in London to Miss Jessie Gonzales, of Elmira New York.

China has refused to make reparation for the killing of two Swedish missionaries in Macheng and the situation is said to promise trouble.

Delegates representing 248,000 English coal miners have refused to submit to a 25 per cent. reduction of wages and a strike is feared.

In the Victoria court-martial Flag Lieutenent Gilford testified that after the collision Admiral Tyron admitted that the accident was all his fault.

The Rome Tribune gives a semi-official confirmation of the report that 100 Senators, members of the Chamber of Deputies and journalists, are implicated in the Banca Romana scandals.

The French Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the government after the ministry had explained that it would not permit of outside interference in the dispute with Siam. If the latter country did not make reparation for the murder of M. Grosgurin France would blockade the Mekong river.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

General Lew Wallace, who says he was a truant at school and was expelled from college, explains that where he laid the foundation for his culture was in his father's library, and that the book having the greatest influence upon him was "Plutarch's Lives."

Mr. Selous, the famous traveler, said in a recent lecture that during his twenty years' traveling in South Africa with a few unarmed followers he was only once attacked by the natives. This was in 1888, when in the dead of the night an attack was made on his camp by the Mashukulumbwe, who were incited to the attack by some rebel Barotse.

A distinguished visitor in Boston just now is Mrs. Philip Barton Key, of North Carolina, who is a great grandniece of George Washington and his nearest living relative. Mrs. Key is a lineal descendant of Mary Washington, the general's mother, through that lady's youngest son, Charles Washington. She is a handsome woman of majestic figure, and her portraits bear a strong resemblance to the great George.

A small troup of Hawaiian swimmers are in San Francisco. With the exception of one woman who has some grace the women are pronounced by an Examiner reporter "flabby, unwholesome, gelatinous." Once in the water, however, they could loaf there all day, and the endurance of these "lumps of brown women," as the Examiner calls them, is something incredible. It is said that when between two of the Hawaiian islands the boat of a native woman and her white husband sank beneath them the woman swam with the man until he was dead, and then brought his body to shore, swimming sixty miles.

A Paris correspondent says that in a window in the Avenue de l'Opera is exhibited a large-sized, full-length photograph of a fat, flabby-looking old man with expressionless features and closed eyes, seated in an arm chair beside a fire, and having a carriage robe thrown over his lap. The vacant countenance, the limp corpulent figure, the aspect of old age without its venerable characteristics, go to make up a melancholy image of decay. This is the latest likeness that has been taken of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the "grand Frenchman," whose portrait, set in the midst of a group of countless children used to be on view in every prominent photographer's window some few years ago.

Literary purists, swearing by what is canonical in English speech, spurn upstart words and phrases of vulgar origin, since slang they cannot tolerate. Yet has slang its learned defenders, as witness this from an acknowledged master of good English—namely, Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale—quoted by Brander Matthews in Harper as privately writing to him that "slang is an effort on the part of the users of language to say something more vividly, strongly, concisely than the language, as existing, permits it to be said;" and he adds that slang is therefore "the source from which the decaying energies of speech are constantly refreshed."

HEAT AND FOREST FIRES.

Temperature Over a Hundred Degrees in Wyoming.

For some days at Fort McKinney, Wyo., the temperature has been 112 degress in the shade at Buffalo from four to six o'clock, while the mercury in the sun stands 130 to 150 degrees. This is the hottest weather recorded for eight years. Not a drop of rain has fallen for nine weeks, and the range is completely destroyed. Buffalo is surrounded by forest fires. To the southwest twenty miles fire has been burning with more or less intermittent severity since July 7th. The fire at one time came down into the valley, destroying all of Tulley's fields, pastures, fences, corrals, etc., on Poison Creek, and burning half of Hoster's place, south of Muddy Creek. By great exertions the fire was checked.

Up Clear Creek Canon another fire raged. The cavalry troops from McKinney went out to endeavor to extinguish it, but nothing can be done without rain. Ten thousand acres of choice timber are already destroyed just east of Buffalo. Another fire broke out in the Red Hills and is burning some ten square miles of grass, which was the last range fed in the locality. When the fire came into the flats approaching Buffalo, all neighboring rangers and some citizens and firemen from town fought it all night, getting it cut off. John Hillsberry was arrested and fined heavily, being convicted of setting fires on the mountains by leaving a burning camp fire.

A TRAIN DERAILED.

Spreading Tracks on Pittsburg and Western Railroad.

FORTY PERSONS INJURED.

They Were On Their Way to the World's Fair—Cared for in the Hospital in Akron, Ohio,—Wreck of a Mail Train.

A special train, consisting of eleven cars, was derailed one mile east of Monroe Falls and eight miles east of Akron, Ohio, on the Pittsburg and Western Railway. About 40 persons were injured, of whom six were severely hurt and one seriously.

Spreading of the rails caused the wreck at a point where there is a short curve in the track. Five of the coaches, loaded with passengers, most of whom were on their way to Chicago, were thrown down a 10-foot embankment. Nobody was killed outright. All of the maimed were taken to Akron by special train and sent to the City Hospital. About a dozen doctors from Akron went to the wreck.

The special train bearing the injured from Munroe Falls reached Akron about 8.30 o'clock. All ambulances in the city were at the depot and the injured were conveyed as speedily as possible to the City Hospital, where they received the attention of a score of physicians.

When the cars left the track many of the passengers were asleep. The last coach was the one most seriously wrecked. It jumped the rails where the curve was the sharpest, and plunged along the ties about 10 yards before tumbling down the embankment. Seats and timbers were piled promiscuously on the imprisoned passengers.

It is impossible to tell exactly what caused the spreading of the rails; probably the heavy, solid trains which the Baltimore and Ohio has been running to handle the World's Fair traffic. It is generally agreed that the tender of the second engine (the train consisted of 10 coaches drawn by two engines) was the first to leave the track. One theory is that it loosened the rail bolts, which then allowed the rails to spread as the heavy cars came along.

WRECK OF A MAIL TRAIN.

Providence, R. I.—At 1.01 o'clock a. m. the first section of the mail train from Boston to New York was wrecked opposite Dodgeville Station. The train consisted of Old Colony Engine 147, two United States mail cars, a baggage car and several passenger coaches.

A freight train from Boston had passed through Attleboro at midnight and switched off some of the cars at Dodgeville, and one of them was left on the main track in the way of the mail train. The train approached the obstacle at the rate of 30 miles an hour and crashed into it before the engineer could reduce the speed of his train.

The engine was completely demolished. A mail clerk, named Miller, belonging in New York, was instantly killed and another mail clerk, named Murphy, was seriously hurt. Several of the passengers were also injured. The mixed train was in charge of Conductor Charles Keene and Engineer C. A. Bowen.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Delegates from theatrical employes unions in 22 states met in New York city and organized a national alliance.

Switchmen in the Rio Grande yards at Pueblo, Colorado, are on strike, demanding the discharge of the yard master, who, they say, is tyrannical and unreasonable.

The moulders at Smith and Anthony's foundry, at Wakefield, Mass., who struck nearly three months ago for an increase of 10 per cent., resumed at an increase of 3½ per cent.

The striking Kansas coal miners propose, with the assistance of the Populist State officers, to attack the operators in the courts, alleging that the companies have formed a trust or combine to keep wages down and fix the price of coal.

Two warrants were issued for the arrest of President Walters, of the Kansas Miner Union, on charges of trespass. It is thought that this action on the part of the mine owners will "prevent further visiting of men at work and compelling them to quit.

About 500 of the local lumber shovers were put to work at Tonawonda, N. Y. An effort was made by some of the officers of the Union to hold the men together and induce them to remain out longer, but it failed, "the men realizing that they must work or starve next winter.

A Pittsburg despatch says: The conference between the Amalgamated Association and the iron manufacturers has for the present practically ended, with an agreement no nearer than at the beginning. Altogether 20,000 men are idle pending a settlement. It is the intention of the Amalgamated Association to treat with the manufacturing firms individually.

The Grievance Committee and many employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company held a secret meeting in Wilkesbarre, Pa., to consider Vice-President Voorhees' letter. The meeting decided to send another committee to confer with the Reading officials and endeavor to have them reconsider their action before taking any further steps.

Delegates representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association and order of Railway Conductors, met at Pittsburg, Pa., and formed a federation, the object of which is mutual protection and aid. The Order of Railway Telegraphers was not represented, but it will be included in the new organization, which, however, will not admit the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The messenger boys of the District Telegraph Company in Wilkesbarre, Pa., struck against an increase of half an hour working time per day, making it 12½ hours. They are getting $5 per week, and with an increase of time demand increased pay.

Queen Victoria has expressed her gratification at the address of congratulation adopted by the House of Commons upon the Duke of York's marriage.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

A case that has every appearance of cholera is reported in South Chester, where energetic measures will at once be instituted to quarantine the affected house.

John Smouse, a German, was arrested at Pittsburg for murdering his wife and two children. A son swore he saw his father beat them with a hammer.

At Bethesda, Lancaster County, thieves bound and blindfolded Mrs. Charles Anderson, laid her babe by her side and ransacked the house, securing only 11 cents.

General Master Workman Powderly denies the story that he is about to resign.

Rev. Dr. A. D. Potts, pastor of the Pleasant Unity Lutheran Church, instituted divorce proceedings, naming Dr. L. Smith as co-respondent. The latter, after confessing, disappeared.

Complete returns from the Eighth Congressional District show that Howard Mutchler, Democrat, was elected to Congress over Frank Reeder, Republican, by nearly 4,400.

The electric railway company stopped work on the Gettysburg Battlefield and discharged the construction corps. Rails had been laid within a short distance of the "den." This move is presumed to be owing to the notification of the United States Commission that the railway must vacate the battlefield at once.

The Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard at Montrose was inspected by Governor Pattison and staff; General Snowden, of Philadelphia, and staff; General Gobin, commanding the Third Brigade, and staff, and Captain Rogers, of the regular army.

Captain James Knox Helms, aged 52 years widely known in the coal regions, died at Schuylkill Haven.

As a result of using kerosene to light a kitchen fire, Mrs. Samuel Ogden set fire to her home at Conshohocken and one of her children was burned to death.

In a drunken brawl at Hazleton Amos Moskask was fatally stabbed by an Italian.

Lyman Mitting, one of Lebanon's wealthy and respected citizens, died of lockjaw caused by the kick of a horse.

The Ninth Regiment at Berwick passed a satisfactory inspection by Governor Pattison and staff in the presence of several officers of the United States army and a large crowd of visitors.

In the special election in the Eighth Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William Mutchler, his son, Howard Mutchler, Democrat, was elected over General Frank Reeder, Republican, by about 2800 majority.

The Fourth Regiment at Camp Walsh, near Columbia, put in a busy day. Battalion and regimental drills were held.

The Lehigh County Republican Convention will meet at Lyons Valley on August 19th.

Robert Elliott, a well-to-do farmer of Jefferson Township, was bunco'ed out of $3,600 by plausible strangers, who induced him to go into partnership in buying "coal options."

Ernest Highhouse, a man with one lung and his heart almost exposed, created a sensation in Pittsburg medical circles.

BIG FIRE IN HAGERSTOWN.

Property Worth $125,000 Goes Up in Smoke.

One of the most destructive fires that has occurred in Hagerstown, Md., for many years and one which for a time threatened a destruction of the entire southern section of the city occurred at 11.30 o'clock A. M.

It broke out in a stable in the rear of Jones & South's wholesale grocery house, on South Jonathan street, one of the most thickly-built up sections of the city. A stiff breeze was blowing at the time, and as the supply of water from the water works was meagre a serious conflagration was threatened.

Mayor Halm telegraphed for assistance to Chambersburg, Martinsburg and Waynesboro. Engines and men were sent from each place on fast trains. An area of about 7,000 square feet was burned over, including one section of Mumma's livery stable, John W. Emmert's private residence on Jonathan street, that also of Dr. J. S. Wishard, and the wholesale grocery house of Messrs. Jones & South, all of the latter being large and substantial brick buildings.

Numerous sheds and stables on the alley in the rear of these properties also went up in smoke, three horses owned by Jones & South perishing in the flames. The Mail office building was slightly damaged, and the offices of the Daily News and that of the Herald greatly endangered. Jones & South say their loss is $100,000 on their stock, with an insurance of $23,000. Dr. Wishard's loss is about $5,000, with a partial insurance. Emmert's will reach the same amount, with insurance small.

The greatest consternation prevailed throughout the entire city, and people from the enjoining town and surrounding country poured into town by thousands. Sparks were blown squares away, setting fire to numerous buildings, especially on South Potomac street which, however, were saved by hand hose and the servicable bucket brigade composed of men, women and children.

NEW HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Provisional Government Sends Another Draft For Cleveland to Act On.

The Provisional Government has drafted a new treaty to be used by Commissioners Alexander and Thurston in case President Cleveland decides to withdraw the Harrison treaty. The new document, in brief, cedes without reserve all rights of sovereignty in and over the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, of which they are to become an integral part; cedes in fee all government and crown lands; the existing Government to be continued for five years under a United States Commissioner; prohibit immigration of Chinese laborers; provides that the public debt be assumed by the United States, the Hawaiian Government continuing to pay the interest thereon.

It is said that the United States government has interceded in behalf of two banished instructors in the American College of Marsovan, asking that they be allowed to return to missionary work.

An Unnatural Informer.

A court officer in Jersey City, N. J., in the course of some reminiscences of queer litigants and lawyers, writes that some seven or eight years ago an unnatural application was made to the court. It was made by a man who claimed that he was entitled to a reward of thirty dollars. He had given information which led to the capture of a deserter from the army, and he understood that he was entitled to the reward. On reference to the record it was found that the reward had already been paid to the policeman who arrested the deserter, and he appeared to have deserved it, as he had a long chase after the man. During the dispute which ensued, a remark was made which caused the judge to make an exclamation of surprise. Addressing the applicant he asked, "Who did you say the deserter is?" The man blushed and hung his head. "He is my brother," he said at last. "Do you mean," inquired the judge, "that you informed against your own brother?" The man stammered, but finally admitted that he had done so. He expected that the brother would be arrested and somebody would get the reward, and as he wanted money he thought he might as well have it as any one else. "Well," said the judge, "I am glad that you are not to get it; you ought to be ashamed of yourself." The majority of the people will be of the judge's opinion. A man who would betray his own brother for the sake of money must be the meanest of mean men.—[Christian Herald.

A Substitute for Waiters.

A practicable substitute for the hotel waiter is something that the traveling man will hail with joy. A North Carolina traveler tells of a device in operation in that state. It is a round table with an elevated center which revolves. The plates are laid on the outer circle, which is stationary. The food dishes are put upon the revolving upper deck. They swing around, and each one helps himself. Except for the coffee, which one waiter serves for the whole dining-room, each guest is his own waiter. Of course this necessitates punctual attendance. Unless one is there when the meal begins he may have to eat cold victuals.

Out in Utah a man has invented an electrical arrangement for serving meals. The tops of the tables are removable. You sit down to four legs and the frame. In comes the top of the table loaded with the food piping hot. It is carried by the trolley system at the end of a rod which is attached to overhead wires running from the kitchen. It is lowered to its place on the frame work in front of the guest. When the meal has been served the table top is lifted and carried back to the kitchen by the wires. When the guest wants another dish or a change of course he hitches the table top to the wires, and sends it back to the kitchen with his request.—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Had Considered That P'int.

In Illinois there is an old law on the statute-books to the effect that in criminal cases the jury is "judge of the law as well as the facts." Though not often quoted, once in a while a lawyer with a desperate case makes use of it. In one case the judge instructed the jury that it was to judge of the law as well as the facts, but added that it was not to judge of the law unless it was fully satisfied that it knew more law than the judge. An outrageous verdict was brought in, contrary to all instructions of the court, who felt called upon to rebuke the jury. At last one old farmer arose. "Jedge," said he, "weren't we to jedge the law as well as the facts?" "Certainly," was the response; "but I told you not to judge the law unless you were clearly satisfied that you knew the law better than I did." "Well, jedge," answered the farmer, as he shifted his quid, "we considered that p'int."—[Argonaut.

He Saved the Ship.

It is reported that the British warship Camperdown would certainly have gone down to the bottom after her collision with the Victoria, but for the thoughtfulness and gallantry of a Maltese stoker. He was off duty at the time, but when the collision occurred he ran below, without orders, and closed the watertight doors between the Camperdown's bulkheads, all of which were open at the time. Before he had completed his self-imposed task he was in water up to his neck. It is said that the British admiralty will reward his gallantry with promotion and a life pension.—[Picayune.

A Backwoods Genius.

Tallulah Falls, Ga., has a backwoods genius in the shape of one George Moore, about twenty years of age. George wanted to learn music, and not having the means to purchase a violin, determined to make one, and make it he did, complete in every respect, well proportioned and of delightful tone. The only tools used in making it were a pocket knife and pollax. Having made his fiddle, George forthwith learned to play on it, and spends many hours discoursing sweet music to the guests of one of the hotels here.—[Atlanta Constitution.

The average growth of the human species per year varies at different ages. According to a table prepared recently by a French scientist the growth during the year following birth averages seven and one-half inches; from two to three, it is four or five inches; from three to four, it is one and one-half inches; from four to six, about two and one fourth annually; from seven to eight, two and one-half inches; from eight to twelve, two inches yearly; from twelve to thirteen, one and eight-tenths; from thirteen to fourteen, two and one-fourth inches; from fifteen to sixteen, two inches; from sixteen to seventeen, nearly two inches. After this, although growth continues until sometimes late in the twenties, it rapidly diminishes.

MARY SMITH.

BY EUGENE FIELD

Away down East, where I was reared among
my Yankee kith,
There used to live a pretty girl whose name
was Mary Smith;
And though it's many years since last I saw
that pretty girl,
And though I feel I'm sadly worn by Western
strife and whirl,
Still, oftentimes, I think about the old familiar
place,
Which, someway, seemed the brighter for
Miss Mary's pretty face,
And in my heart I feel once more revivified
the glow
I used to feel in those old times when I was
Mary's beau.

On Friday night I'd drop around to make my
weekly call,
And, though I came to visit her, I'd have to
see 'em all;
With Mary's mother sitting here and Mary's
father there,
The conversation never flagged so far as I'm
aware;
Sometimes I'd hold her worsted, sometimes
we'd play at games,
Sometimes dissect the apples which we named
each other's names—
Oh, how I loathed the shrill-toned clock that
told me when to go!
'Twas ten o'clock at half-past eight when I was
Mary's beau.

And Mary, should these lines of mine seek
out your biding place,
God grant they bring the old sweet smile
back to your pretty face—
God grant they bring you thoughts of me, not
as I am to-day,
With faltering step and dimming eyes and as-
pect grimly gray;
But thoughts that picture me as fair and full
of life and glee
As we were in the olden time—as you shall al-
ways be.
Think of me ever, Mary, as the boy you used
to know
When time was fleet and life was sweet, and I
was Mary's beau.

[Dear hills of old New England, look down
with tender eyes
Upon one little, lonely grave that in your
bosom lies;
For in that cradle sleeps a child who was so
fair to see
God yearned to have unto Himself the joy she
brought to me;
And bid your winds sing soft and low the song
of other days,
When, hand in hand and heart to heart, we
went our pleasant ways—
Ah me! but could I sing again that song of
long ago
Instead of this poor, idle song of being Mary's
beau!]

AN EXPERIENCE WITH TRAMPS.

BY J. L. HARBOUR.

Perry Dakin had been eagerly scanning the "Help Wanted" columns of the daily papers for several days. He needed something to do. His father had died after a brief illness, leaving no property, and a widow and two little girls, besides Perry. The boy must care for them. He was seventeen years old, strong and active.

Perry faced the situation manfully. He had intended to go to college, but he gave up his high hopes without bemoaning. He procured some good letters from men who knew him well, vouching for the sturdy character that he had proved.

He was ready to do any honest work that a boy of his years and inexperience could do to earn even a small salary. One day he read this notice in a paper published in the city where he lived:

WANTED.—A young man of from eighteen to twenty years of age for a responsible position a few miles from the city. No previous experience required. Must come well recommended as to character, and be ready to go to work at once. Call between nine and eleven this morning at 269 B Street, Room 14.

Perry was at 269 B street, armed with his letters, and standing at the door of room 14 at eight o'clock, where, by nine twenty-five boys and men had formed in line. Perry was third in the line.

At nine o'clock the door was opened by an elderly man, who gave an exclamation of surprise when he saw how many were waiting. Then he said:

"Well, 'First come, first served.' Sorry I can't employ all of you, but I need only one. I'll talk with you."

He nodded toward a tall young man at the head of the line, who stepped briskly into the room, and the door was closed.

The young man came out five minutes later looking a little crestfallen. Then the gentleman came to the door and said, "Next."

The next young man came out, too, and then it was Perry's turn.

He was asked regarding his age and family, and his recommendations were examined.

"These are all good," said the gentleman. "Now do you know where Lake Windom is?"

"Yes, sir."

"If I engaged you, I would want you to go out there and stay until October."

"Very well, sir."

"Have you ever been out there?"

"Yes, sir, I went out there to a picnic one day last summer."

"There are picnic parties at the lake nearly every day from the middle of May to about the tenth of October. The owners of the lake and grounds want some one to go out there and take charge of the boats that are hired out by the hour to pleasure parties, and collect the charges. There are some other things to be done, but nothing that a boy of your age could not do. But I want to tell you beforehand that you will have a lonely time of it at night."

"Wouldn't there be any one else there at night but myself?"

"No, you would be entirely alone. There is a cafe there, and a peanut stand or two, and a man who takes tintypes. But these people go to their homes in Crofton, a town about a mile from the lake, at night. We should want you to stay at the grove for several reasons. I think you'd be safe enough, but it would be lonesome."

"Yes, I suppose so," said Percy. Visions of long, lonely nights passed through his mind; but his need of money was urgent.

"I'll be glad to go if the pay suits me," he said.

"Well, I will give you ten dollars a week and your board at the cafe and a ticket on the railroad, so that you can come to the city every Saturday night and stay until Monday morning."

It was more than he expected. He had not hoped to receive more than seven or eight dollars a week for anything an inexperienced boy like himself could do.

"Thank you, sir," he said. "I will report for duty to-morrow morning."

"All right. There is to be a big picnic party out at the lake to-morrow, and the young man who had charge of the boats and swings last year will go out with you and instruct you in your duties. I would like you to go out on the seven o'clock train. Call here at about three this afternoon and get your railroad ticket for six months."

Lake Windom, twenty miles from the city, was a clear, deep body of water about three-fourths of a mile long and half a mile wide. The grass grew to the very edge of the water all around, and at one side was a large and pretty grove fitted up for picnic parties that paid for the use of the grounds.

There were thirty-five or forty small boats for hiring out at fifty cents an hour to picnickers. It was Perry's duty to take full charge of these boats and to collect the money for their use.

There were some swings with box seats for four persons near the boats. Ten cents a half-hour was charged for the swings. Then there was a bowling alley in charge of a young man named Hale, who lived in Crofton. He went to his home every evening, after turning over the receipts of the bowling alley to Perry.

The total sum thus placed in Perry's charge sometimes amounted to seventy-five dollars.

Perry's situation was a pleasant one in the day time, when the grounds were often filled with merry picnic parties, but the silence and loneliness that followed their departure were depressing. The lake was secluded, and as night came few sounds were heard except the dismal hooting of owls in the dim woods or the mournful song of the whippoorwill.

As the shadows of the trees lengthened on the lake and the water darkened in the twilight, Perry would sometimes take a boat and row for an hour or two, after walking around through the deserted woods to pick up things lost by the picknickers.

The keeper of the cafe always set out Perry's supper, and then left for Crofton. After eating his lonely meal, time would drag slowly with the boy until 9 o'clock, when he "turned in" for the night. He slept in a bare little room at one end of the cafe building—an unpainted and unplastered structure.

As the season advanced, the loneliness of Perry's nights came to an end, but he would have preferred solitude to the company that then resorted to the grounds. Nearly every night the place was visited by tramps, whose shouts and brawls increased the disagreeableness of Perry's situation.

The tramps would wander around the grove, picking up and eating the food thrown away by the picnic parties, before going to sleep in the dancing pavilion or on the long covered piazza in front of the cafe. Here little that could be stolen or eaten was kept over night by the proprietor, who took his stock in trade to Crofton every evening and returned in the morning before the arrival of picnic trains.

The tramps never came around in the daytime, and Perry tried to believe that they were ignorant of the fact that he had money in his possession. Usually they paid little attention to him.

Perry's instructions were that he should send to the city every Thursday morning his receipts for the three previous days, and bring in with him on Saturday night the money taken during the three closing days of each week. On Wednesday night of the fifth week of his stay his takings from three large picnics on successive days amounted to nearly a hundred dollars.

The money made a package of considerable size. Almost half was in silver, and the rest in bills. Perry had it all tied up in a handkerchief.

The third picnic party left the grove at five in the afternoon and Perry was alone on the grounds, sitting in one of the boats counting the money. He had made the silver into piles of five dollars each, and the bills he was running over in his hands. Suddenly he was startled by a shout.

"Hello!"

Perry looked up. Two tramps, whom he had never seen about the place before, had come from behind a small building on the shore, and were looking at him with interest.

"Good morning," replied Perry, gathering up the money and putting it back into the handkerchief.

"Kind o' struck it rich, ain't you, young feller?" said one of the men.

"No," replied Perry, "I haven't. It isn't my money."

"Oh, it hain't? Whose might it be, then?"

"It belongs to the company that owns the grounds."

While he was speaking he picked up the oars and sent the boat out from the shore.

"Where are you going?" called one of the men.

"Nowhere in particular," said Perry, still rowing.

"Well, wait a minute, we want to talk to you."

"I haven't got time," called out Perry, rowing faster than ever.

The two men exchanged a few words, which the boy could not hear. Then they jumped into another boat and rowed after Perry, who now threw off his coat, and rowed as hard and as fast as he could.

He had learned to row very well at the lake, and was well out on the water before the tramps started. But they were two to one, and he soon realized that they were gaining on him.

They shouted to him to stop, declaring they meant him no harm, but he paid no heed, and rowed on steadily. They were gaining, and Perry feared that the two boats would reach the opposite shore at the same time. But one of the tramps broke an oar. The men became angry, and called out.

"We're after that money, and we'll have it, boy! It'll be the worse for you if you don't stop!"

Perry's boat grated on the pebbly bank about twenty feet in advance of his pursuers'. The boy jumped out and ran swiftly through a narrow strip of timber to a wagon road, on the opposite side of which was a field in which a tall, thin, elderly farmer was cutting grass with a scythe. Perry slipped between the rails of the fence and ran toward the farmer.

"Help me to defend myself!" he shouted to the astonished man. "There are two tramps after me. They're after money that isn't mine. Here they are!"

The tramps came running across the road, jumped over the fence and advanced boldly.

"Hand over that money of ours, you young thief, you!" said one, and shook his fist at Perry, who was standing close to the farmer's side.

"Your money?" said Perry, indignantly. "It isn't your money, and you can't touch it."

"We can't, hey? See if we don't!"

He advanced a few steps.

"Hold on, my friend," said the farmer. "Jest stop right where you air until we talk this matter over. Now, boy, go on and give us your side of the case."

"It belongs to the owners of the lake grounds. I have charge of the boats over there, and these fellows have been trying to take it from me."

"Well, if that ain't a good one!" sneered one of the tramps. "But it won't do, boy. The money's ours, and we don't feel called on to say any more 'bout it, 'cept that we're goin' to have it. Stand aside there, old gentleman."

"I reckon not!" said the farmer. "I've heerd both sides o' the case, an' if you'll 'scuse me fer speakin' so plain, I don't b'lieve a word you two rascals have said—a purty pair you air. This is a clean, straight-for'd-lookin' boy, an' you ain't nary the one nor the other—no you don't—no you don't! Not a step nigher!"

He held up the scythe threateningly.

"I wouldn't want a better weepin' than this old scythe to defend myself agin a dozen sich fellers as you be. You jest come within swing o' my scythe if you think it'll be healthy for you. Law! I'd cut ye down fer the two wuthless weeds of the airth that you be! Here, boy, jest slip your hand down into the pocket of my overalls and you'll find a knife there with a blade 'bout six inches long. You take the knife an' I'll hang on to the scythe, an' I reckon we kin hold the fort for quite a spell."

They did not have to hold it long, for the two tramps soon took their departure, but they were not allowed the privilege of departing in peace.

An hour later the farmer drove over to Crofton with Perry, and notified the authorities. The deputy-sheriff there had been looking for two such men, who were wanted for burglary.

A posse was organized, and before nine o'clock the two men were in the Crofton jail. They were tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

Perry remained at the lake the rest of that summer, but sent the boat money to the city every day, and was never molested again.—[Youth's Companion.

WILLOW AS A CROP.

Cutting Time Comes Once in Four Years, But It Pays.

In a beautiful sweep of lowland north of Melvale station, on the Northern Central Railroad, and about nine miles from the city, there is a peculiar farm. It is peculiar in that it renders to its owner and tiller but one crop in four years, and that a crop of willow shoots.

The farmer, Antone Spath, came from Frankfort, Germany, many years ago, and after erecting himself a comfortable stone house, which still stands in the midst of a picturesque clump of willows, at the end of the little valley, set about planting his first crop of willow shoots. Every year he has gone on planting row after row until the valley has become covered with them. Spath had learned the art of weaving willow ware in his boyhood days by the shores of the River Main, and as fast as his little plantation grew he gathered the shoots, stripped them of their green outer covering, and, after drying them, wove baskets of every conceivable form or size.

"It seems rather peculiar work in this country," said the willow farmer, in speaking of his business, "but in all parts of Europe, especially in the German provinces, it is a very common thing to find willow plantations and willow weavers, for there willow is used in many forms and for a greater number of purposes than I find it used in this country. In Germany and France willow is employed in making at least twenty different sorts of bird cages, while in America metal is used—brass or iron wire—and different woods. Among the best families in European countries cradles, woven by German workers, may be found constructed entirely of willow. Then there are a hundred and one shapes of marketing baskets, baskets used by milliners and laundresses, baskets and panniers to be carried upon the backs of man and beasts for holding fish and fowl.

"In preparing the willow for the weaver, we plait the slips in long rows, parallel with a running stream of water, and cut them when they have attained four years of growth. The cutting time is early in the spring, before the sap is done running, and after tying them in bundles they are placed in ponds of water to keep them in a green state until ready for stripping. Stripping the willow is accomplished by drawing the switches through and between two heavy iron stanchions, whose edges peel the light green bark from the white heart, and then, after drying or curing them upon long racks, we have got the willow in a form for the weaver.

"It was many years after I planted this farm with willows before any one thought of imitating my example, but now there are several other plantations located upon the Washington and Annapolis roads, and though you may find quite as busy scenes there, you will scarcely find a more picturesque place than this anywhere, and that was one of the reasons that led me to settle here."—[Baltimore American.

THE great national pastime of the Spanish populace is the bull ring, and 15,000 or 20,000 people can often be seen at a bull fight in Madrid. The Infanta Eulalia is a member of the royal family who finds enjoyment in the sport

Aunt Masie the Snake Woman.

There has recently died a well known character of Okolona, Miss., known as "Aunt Masie Huggins," or the "Snake Woman," who lived an isolated life with snakes as her only friends. She had built herself a hovel composed of branches of trees, clay and other debris, which, though often washed down by the rains, she would build up again. This novel residence is said to have been fairly alive with snakes of every local variety, hanging from overhead, lying under foot, and creeping from the chinks in the wall. The woman subsisted on the products of a small garden near her cabin, which she cultivated herself. With the exception of the necessary intercourse with those from whom she purchased the few things she required, she was never known for over thirty years to have held any conversation with any human being. She could often be met after dark walking through the town with her strange companions twined about her arms, her neck, and nestling in her bosom, with their ugly heads protruding, hissing at every one that passed.

On these occasions, however, when hailed or questioned she would make no reply. Once some boys of the neighborhood prowling about her cabin found several of the snakes on the outside and killed them, and before they were aware of it Aunt Masie appeared in the doorway with a shotgun, which she let fly at the crowd. None of the boys were killed, but one of them was shot through the ear, and the rest scattered in a hurry. That the woman's mind was affected there seems little doubt. Her only son while out hunting in the woods was bitten by a rattlesnake, and days afterward his swollen and discolored body was found. This appeared to craze his mother, who left her home, saying the snakes were calling her to come and live with them, and that they would give her back her boy.

She is said to have come of a good family, and to have been well educated. When discovered she had been dead for days, and the snakes were crawling over the body, but fled on the appearance of strangers, and have not been seen near the cabin since. By those who have seen her surrounded by her queer adopted family it has been estimated that there must have been at least 200 of them, numbering among them several venomous varieties. The woman did not claim to have charmed them, as the saying goes, but it is probable that her perfect fearlessness tamed them.—[Philadelphia Times.

Why Stars "Twinkle."

If we look intently at a bright star we notice that the color and intensity of the light is constantly changing from brilliancy to almost total obscurity, and from bright red to blue, orange, yellow, etc. This is the phenomenon usually spoken of as the "twinkling" or scintillation of the stars. The "twinkling" will be noticed more plainly when the star is near the horizon, and will diminish in intensity as it rises until it is near the zenith, at which time the twinkling is scarcely noticeable. It must be confessed that this twinkling has never been explained to the satisfaction of all investigators. However, it is generally believed to be due to controlling causes within the earth's atmosphere. That the cause may be looked for within the belt of air that surrounds our planet (to particles of vapor, dust, etc.) may be inferred from the fact that the planets never exhibit the charateristic twinkling so noticeable in the star. One reason for this is the size (apparent) of the planets. The planets each show a sensible disk even to the naked eye, while the strongest instrument in the world only shows the stars as being mere points of light. This being, the case, any foreign substance in the atmosphere would momentarily hide the light and make the star appear to "twinkle."—[St. Louis Republic.

Founded by a Numismatist.

George W. Becker, of Dover township, exhibits a number of coins which he found in the Conewago Mountains. There are fourteen pieces in all. They are all brass except one, which is composed of nickel or lead. Five of the coins are about the size of a twenty-dollar gold piece, while the balance are the size of a cent. They are all round except one of the large ones, which is eight-cornered. On one side of the large coins are the English letters "N, P, V, A," and the figures "8" and "728," the former at the top and the latter at the bottom of the coin. On the reverse side is an "N," with strange figures and hieroglyphics in the spaces between the "X." On the lead piece the hieroglyphics are the same, but the letters are different, viz.: "S, V, L, T." A large number of persons have examined them, but no one has been able to tell to what nation or country they belong. The coins are not tarnished and are in a good state of preservation. The brass coins appear to be galvanized. Mr. Becker says he found them on the surface of a rough strip of land in the Conewago Mountains, where he had planted strawberries. He also found near the same place a number of Indian relics. The coins will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.—[Baltimore American.

Freaks of the West.

An extraordinary freak of nature is reported at Rigdon, nine miles north of Elwood, Ill., in the shape of a calf with two perfectly developed heads. It is healthy, playful, and it seems to have two separate and distinct appetites. Hardly less wonderful is the four-legged chicken hatched at Portland, Ind., a few days ago. It is represented as extremely vivacious and self-assertive, and a long and useful life is fondly anticipated for the little quadruped. The extra legs come out just behind the others and doubtless will be found convenient for purposes of rest when the regular legs become tired. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the faithful telegraphic correspondents to whose tireless energy and unerring instinct in the search for exciting news the public is indebted for these remarkable facts.—[Chicago Tribune.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Unbalanced—A Dangerous Question—A Good Foundation—Not to be Overworked—A Passing Object, Etc., Etc.

UNBALANCED.

Doodle—I hear that Tikkle has entered the matrimonial circle again and taken the third wife.

Noodle—Yes.

Doodle—I thought he'd vowed to remain single for the balance of his days?

Noodle—So he had, but you see the trouble with him was that he never had any balance.—[Boston Courier.

A DANGEROUS QUESTION.

Wykoff—Dear me! Old fellow, how came you so dreadfully hoarse?

Raykoff—Adswerigg the blabed fools that ask be how I caught this cold. Good-bordigg."—[Chicago Tribune.

A GOOD FOUNDATION.

Foreign Visitor—Your American society has no old castles with haunted rooms.

American Girl—N-o, we haven't, I admit; but (brightening) we have plenty of scandals.

A WISE PROVISION OF NATURE.

Teacher—What are marsupials?

Boy—Animals which have pouches in their stomachs.

Teacher—And what do they have pouches for?

Boy—To crawl into and conceal themselves in when they are pursued.—[Figaro.

NOT TO BE OVERWORKED.

Mrs. Younglove—Shall you expect me to bake my own bread?

Mr. Younglove—Just as you prefer, dearest; but you needn't bother about baking mine.—[Puck.

A PASSING OBJECT.

Attorney—Did you see what passed between the two men during the quarrel?

Witness—No, sir.

Attorney—You were present, were you not?

Witness—Yes, sir; but my eyes are not quick enough to follow a bullet.—[Vogue.

A COOL CALLER.

Miss Dukkets—I heard you tell Mr. Getthere I was not in?

Bridget—I did, mum.

Miss Dukkets—What did he say?

Bridget—He said, "Well, tell her to come down as soon as she is in." He's in the parlor.—[Puck.

A FALLING OUT.

"Binkles and his girl have had another falling out."

"Is it possible? What caused it?"

"Defective hammock."—[Washington Star.

TOO HOT.

Too hot to drink, too hot to write,
Too hot for joy and laughter;
Too hot for Georgia fish to bite
And lie about 'em after.
—[Atlanta Constitution.

SWEET DEDUCTION.

Tommy—Paw, I read that a man can stop chewing tobacco by eating candy. Do you suppose that is true?

Mr. Figg—Probably.

Tommy—Say, paw, if a little boy was kept filled up with candy all the time, don't you suppose that he would never want to learn to chew tobacco?—[Indianapolis Journal.

IT WAS FAR TOO TEMPTING.

"I think, Willie," said his father, who had been looking through the new house, I shall give you one of the rooms at the other end of the building."

"What's the matter with this one?" inquired Willie, anxiously.

"The matter, my son," rejoined the experienced parent, his left eyelid coming slowly down over the eye, "is that the window opens out on the kitchen roof, the coal shed is close to the kitchen, and this is the circus season."—[Chicago Tribune.

TRUE.

Bumly—I thought you told me yesterday that Mehling was a pressman. Now you say he is an expressman. How is that?

Quingly—He was discharged last night. That's how he became an expressman.

IT HAS ITS USES.

Cholly—Fweddy, we can't get through this crowd.

Fweddy—Wait a minute, Cholly. Here comes a lady with a parasol. We will follow her.—[Truth.

SAME THING IN THE END.

Maud—The word "homely" is not used in the same way in England as it is in America. A homely girl there means one who is fond of domestic surroundings.

Marie—Domestic surroundings are the only things a homely girl has a chance of being fond of, whether in England or America.—[Life.

WELL NAMED.

Friend—I see you have named a new brand of cigarettes after Cicero.

Manufacturer—Just so.

Friend—But Cicero knew nothing about tobacco.

Manufacturer—That's all right. No tobacco in 'em.—[Good News.

AN AWKWARD QUESTION.

Miss Keedick—Oh, yes, I know Miss Gildersleeve very well. She's a friend of my youth.

Miss Gaskett—And what is your youth's name?

A LOUD SNORER.

"My dear, Johnny must not use his scroll-saw while I am taking my nap. You know it makes me nervous. Please tell him to stop."

"Johnny isn't sawing. He isn't home from the ball game yet."

"Oh, he isn't, eh? I suppose what I heard was an echo from a saw-mill somewhere off in the mountains."

"No, Mr. Wilkins, it was not. It was your own snoring you heard."

CAN'T HELP THEMSELVES.

He—If there is anything I detest it's a flirty woman.

She—Humph! Why not a flirty man?

He—Oh, well, a man has some excuse. Women are so attractive, you know.—[New York Weekly.

INDEFINITE PRAISE.

"Does she sing?" asked the young man.

"Oh, yes," replied the girl to whom he was talking. "Why, all her neighbors stay awake nights listening to her."—[Washington Star.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

Famous Scientist (excitedly)—Something must be done to stop the spread of the opium habit among women.

Great Editor (calmly)—Very well, sir; I'll put in a paragraph saying that a hankering for opium is a sign of old age.—[New York Weekly.

HIS SOLE PETITION.

His Honor—Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?

The Convicted—Yes, Your Honor, I have one simple request to make. In sentencing me please don't say that I was convicted by a jury of my peers.—[Life.

ODDS AND ENDS.

To miss the last car and not have the price of a coupe is what tires men's soles.—[Detroit Free Press.

He—This shoe doesn't fit. Try a bigger one. She (severely)—No, sir; bring me the same size a little larger.—[Denver Sun.

To Angeline—If you are as dissatisfied with your lot as your letter indicates we advise you to see a real estate agent at once.—[Troy Press.

A number of prominent New Yorkers have incorporated the "Oval Club," but this need not prevent their new social circle from being conducted on the square.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

When a girl first begins to wear long dresses the advent of the mosquito season doesn't seem nearly so dreadful to her as it did only twelve short months before.—[Somerville Journal.

In these days of general financial disaster it must be comforting to the professional vocalist to know that his capital is sound.—[Buffalo Courier.

The small boy cries out against the gooseberry pie—but not until after taking.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When a man's dollars have gone to the dogs that's the time he has to whistle for them.—[Philadelphia Times.

Almost any employee can tell you that some one is liable to be fired when the boss gets hot.—[Troy Press.

Father-in-Law—I am ruined; all is lost. Son-in-Law—Ahem! Then I married for love after all?—[Tid-Bits.

Tourist (at Swiss hotel, giving up the struggle with an uncommonly tough steak)—Here, waiter, get them to fasten these beef-steaks to the bottom of my boot soles, I am doing a stiff climb tomorrow.—[Humoristische Blatter.

Holland's Herring Aristocracy.

Needless to say that, being so surrounded by water, the Dutch are great lovers of fish. Indeed, social rank is indicated by the consumption of fish, and strange to say that for this purpose the humblest of all fish, the common herring, has been selected.

At a good restaurant at Amsterdam I asked for a thoroughly Dutch dish, and to my great surprise a small raw herring was served to me, and for this strange dish I was made to pay a very large price. In answer to my inquiries I was informed in a particular tone indicative of something surprising and wonderful that it was a new herring. I was further told that new herring cost a few weeks ago as much as $1 each. I protested that in London new herring were often sold at one cent each or three herring for two cents. In answer to this I was smilingly informed that in Holland herring were not during the season any dearer; only, though just as fresh, they were not called a new herring. The point is to eat a new herring, and a new herring means a herring out of season, or the first herring that heralds the coming season. It is these rare and early herring that are sold at $1 each. Then the price falls to half a dollar, then to twenty cents, to ten cents, to five cents, and finally to one cent or less.

When the new herring are first announced Dutchmen inquire of one another, "Have you already eaten a new herring?" If you are able to answer "Yes" early in the season then you are considered a man of means and importance. But if you continue for long confessing that you have not eaten any new herring then your kind and charitable friends conclude you must be involved in serious financial difficulties.—[Chicago Times.

He Dies Once a Week.

An Italian, who cannot be other than a most remarkable impostor, has been playing wonderful tricks upon the good people of Tiflis, in the Caucasus, Russia. His name is Tagarelli, and while he cannot be termed an Italian in the strict sense of the word, having been born in Russia, of parents born in the same country, it is known that he is of that extraction.

He is known all over the land of the Czar as "The Dying Prophet," his ability to delude the public depending on a queer faculty he has for dying and returning to life once every week.

A person who has viewed the situation on the ground says: The audacity of his pretensions, the skill with which they are maintained, and above all the profound effect produced upon all who come in contact with him, have no parallel in history. He is a most extraordinary being, and if he be an impostor, then he is the most marvellous impostor of the age. He dies, to all appearances, and the ordinary death tests declare that life is extinct. While in this condition he declares that his spirit visits "the other world," but which of the two he will not tell.

All that he will divulge in regard to his doings while on these "trips" is that he can tell the spiritual standing of every person who cares enough about it to make inquiries.—[New York Journal.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 3.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"I travel all over the U. S., and you can say for me and I mean it too, that I never saw so many goods packed in a room of this size anywhere."

THIS IMMENSE STOCK

Bought for Cash and sold for Cash only is at your service. Eight well-trained experienced clerks to wait on you regularly, and from twelve to fourteen on Saturdays, and always busy, gives you an idea of the amount of goods that pass over our counters daily. You get no such value for your money anywhere in the county and you can easily pay your car fare and other expenses in making a trip to the County Seat, out of the savings, in making your necessary purchases.

Retailing Goods at . . . . . Wholesale Prices,

Is the Racket idea in a nut-shell.

That it is done here every day, is beyond dispute. How it is done and with what success, we'll tell U

Later On!

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Dr. McEntire, of Bellefonte, was a visitor in Centre Hall Tuesday.

——Mr. William A. McClenahan, of Milroy, was a caller at this office Tuesday.

——Mr. Oscar Stover, of Boalsburg, spent Sunday with the family of Mr. Samuel Durst.

——Miss Ella Goss and brother Ed. of Altoona, are visiting friends in Centre Hall.

——Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sprow called at our sanctum and had their label to run out far into 1894.

——Rev. James Boal left Saturday for Danville, where he filled a pulpit in the Presbyterian church.

——Mrs. Sarah Shaffer, of Millheim, has been the guest of the family of D. J. Meyers for several days past.

——Miss Maud Curran, of Glen Rock, Pa., and Misses Doyle are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. M. Willow.

——Will McClenathan, who has been located at Altoona for several months past in the railroad shops is home on a vacation.

——Mrs. R. M. Magee and two sons of Philadelphia, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Harper, at the home of Geo. Emerick east of town.

——Mr. William R. From and wife, of Spring Mills, made a trip to Centre Hall Saturday evening, combining pleasure with business.

——Mrs. Rev. Fischer and children, who have been visiting at Berlin, Somerset county, for several weeks past, returned home on Wednesday.

——Newton C. Yarnell and family of State College, spent Sunday with Mrs. Yarnell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Sweeney, west of town.

——Mr. John Burkholder and daughter, of Casstown, Ohio, attended the funeral of his mother, who died at Centre Hill last Wednesday evening.

——Capt. George M. Boal, of Centre Hall, spent Wednesday night among friends in Bellefonte. He is a true blue Veteran Legion advocate and member. —*Gazette.*

——County Treasurer J. J. Gramley, gave these Democratic head quarters a pleasant call the other day. He has filled his office to the entire satisfaction of the people.

——Mr. George B. Brandon, former proprietor of the Brockerhoff House, and Mr. Yeorger, landlord of the Brandt, Bellefonte, were in Centre Hall one day last week.

——William and John Harpster departed last Wednesday evening for Freeport, Ill. They were accompanied by Rev. J. H. Harpster, with whom they stopped off a day or so at Canton, Ohio.

——Mr. Balser Weber, an active and prominent business man of Howard, graced the REPORTER sanctum with his presence on Tuesday morning. Mr. Weber is a prominent Democrat of the broadest stripe.

——Rev. Dr. Hammill, of Philadelphia, gave the editor a call, accompanied by Rev. James Boal, of our town. Dr. Hammill is visiting his former home and friends in this valley, and seems not to be getting older. It affords him great pleasure to visit this section, where he spent the greater part of his life in the ministry, and made friendships which will never be forgotten.

——A few days ago Mr. A. J. Sylvis of Aaronsburg, for twenty years or more a subscriber to this paper, made us a very pleasant call. His good right arm is not as good as it once was as it was badly crippled in battle near Atlanta, Ga., during the war, where two balls from rebel rifles shattered it fearfully. A third ball, in the same fight, grazed the flesh near his hip, but did him no serious hurt. Comrades like him are always gladly welcome.—Mifflinburg *Telegraph.*

THE REUNION

CENTENNIAL OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Reunion of the Reformed Churches of Centre and Union Counties at Centre Hall, August 16.

Our brethren of the Reformed church of Centre and Union counties, will celebrate the centennial of the first introduction of that church in America in 1793, at Centre Hall, on the 16th of this month.

We offer them a hearty welcome to our town which is so well suited, being centrally located, for so interesting a gathering. We can bespeak for them a hearty reception by the people of all denominations in this town, who will extend to them the hand of Christian fellowship as a branch in the great commonwealth that has done a great work in bringing light when there was darkness and planting correct knowledge where there was superstition. The Christian people of this vicinity will forget denominational lines for the time being and celebrate with their Reformed brethren their great Centennial with one hand and one heart as it should be,—it will be a holiday for us all.

Whatever church advances the cause of Protestantism, helps the common cause of Christianity and the Reformed people have been zealous in this good work, as their progress in the last hundred years will show; they have assisted in perpetrating the work of the Reformation side by side with other Protestant churches, and will receive a God-speed from every true Christian in their labors.

It will be an event long to be remembered by our Reformed brethren of these two counties, and from what will be said at the Centennial may be gathered a still more complete knowledge of this church and what it has done in the Gospel work.

The Reformed church may not be as large in numbers as some other Protestant churches, but it aims just as high and labors with the same zeal, and it has accomplished its share in the evangelization of the world.

Of the Reformed church in the United States we learn that "this denomination of Christians first appeared in in this county about the year 1720. Quite a large body of emigrants, coming over in the year 1727, accompanied by the Rev. George Michael Weiss, settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Here they built a church and formed a consistory. Several other settlements were made from time to time in different states. It severed its connection with the mother church in 1792. From 1825 on to the present time the progress of this church has been steady and constant. There are now connected with this church one general synod and eight particular synods. These are composed of 56 classis. Connected with this church are 846 ministers, 1570 congregations and 204,018 of a membership, and 159,189 communicants. In government this church is strictly Presbyterian. Its faith is embraced in the Heidelberg Catechism. This church is quite strong in the west."

For Township Supervisors.

In his charge to the Fayette county grand jury at Uniontown recently, Judge Ewing said it was the duty of township supervisors to put up finger boards at all cross-roads designated the places to which the different roads lead and the distance thereto. He directed the supervisors to comply with the law in this regard, and said that if they failed to do so he would direct the township constables to report them to him, in which case he would impose a fine of ten dollars for each failure.

Making Their Last Rounds.

The Democratic candidates are making their last rounds, and the county is full of them. They have only a few days until the delegate election followed by the convention. It has been a quiet campaign, and fairness on all parts is the report. Some of the boys will feel very blue and disappointed Tuesday evening, but that must be expected as for each office only one man can be chosen from the many.

Destroyed by Fire.

The steam saw mill of Samuel Ilgen, in Logan township, says the Logan-ton *Journal*, was completely destroyed by fire one night last week, together with about twenty thousand shingles and eight thousand feet of plank. It is said the mill was set on fire by an enemy for revenge on Mr. Ilgen.

Enlarged and Newsy.

The Lewistown *Gazette*, appeared in an enlarged form last week. Glad to note its prosperity, notwithstanding its prediction of ruin under Cleveland, but its a good paper and don't mean what it says about that.

Reversed the Judge.

The supreme court has reversed Judge McClure on the free bridge question and decides that Union county must bear half of the expenses entailed in the construction of a bridge at West Milton.

Coal for Sale.

A car load of soft coal, for sale. at a reduced price, for cash.

KURTZ & SON.

KILLED BY A FALL.

A Mifflin County Man Falls From a Tree and is Killed.

Saturday morning, July 22nd. says the Lewistown *Gazette*, about nine o'clock Hamilton Ramsey fell from a tree on the farm of Capt. K. J. McMitt, in Armagh township, with fatal result. He had placed a long ladder against a tree, which he mounted to the height of about twenty feet and had begun to pick cherries, when he became dizzy and fell to the ground. Mr. McNitt noticing the absence of Mr. Ramsey on the ladder, where he had been but a few minutes before, went in search of him and found him unconscious, when he was conveyed to his home, about half a mile away, where he expired about three o'clock in the afternoon. The remains were interred in the Milroy Presbyterian cemetery Tuesday last, following the remains of his wife to their last resting place, where they had been buried but a short time previous. He was aged about 75 years, and leaves seven children to mourn their loss, three of whom reside in the west. He was a hard-working and honest man, being one of the best barn builders of the region, and his funeral was largely attended.

Camping Party.

Wednesday morning a number from Centre Hall went down to Paddy mountain for a few day's camp. The party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arney, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Kurtz, Mr. and Mrs. George Bushman, Mrs. Sallie Kline and John Krumbine. They have three tents and will remain the balance of the week. Additions to the party will be made daily and by the end of the week a goodly sized delegation from Centre Hall will be represented at the tunnel. The party was well supplied with eatables and drinkables and a good time will be had.

Becoming Scarce.

Reports from all parts of the state are to the effect that the water supply is becoming limited, and the utmost care is necessary in its distribution. In Mechanicsburg factories were compelled to close down, and water is not allowed to be used in bath tubs. While the supply is growing less at Centre Hall, no restrictions have been placed upon the consumers. With two reservoirs to draw from consumers are not aware of any decrease in the flow. We are amply equipped and both reservoirs are supplied from different sources. One is allowed to fill up and then turned on when the other is empty, and vica versa.

A Step Forward.

The citizens of Philipsburg held a special election on Tuesday, the 25th, to decide whether they would increase the borough indebtedness and introduce a system of sewerage and street paving in that town. The question was decided by a majority of 122 in favor of the indebtedness, which means that that town has taken one more step forward and designates its citizens as progressive with few hangers-on and moss-backs. Philipsburg promises to be the foremost town in the county. They have the public spirited men to make it such.

What You Want To Do.

"Address no stranger and allow no stranger to address you," is the advice of the chief of the Chicago detective force to all visitors. "If you want to know anything wait till you see a policeman." The chief adds: "The price of safety in this city is to keep your mouth shut in the presence of those you do not know. The smartest confidence men in the world have come to the World's Fair. They are sharp enough to deceive even the Chicagoan."

Will Enter the Ministry.

M. S. Derstine, a candidate for licensure in the M. E. church, who contemplates a course of study at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, occupied the pulpit in the Evangelical church at Lewistown on Sunday evening, and preached very acceptably. Mr. Derstine is a photographer and a son of Centre Hall's esteemed townsman, Michael Derstine, and has ever been a model young man.

The Crop a Failure.

In Bald Eagle valley, always a sure country for hay, the crop is almost an entire failure this year as we are informed. We are sorry for our farmer neighbors in that section of the county, and it is fortunate for them that Penns valley has plenty of hay to spare and share.

A Pretty Town.

Centre Hall is admitted to be one of the prettiest little towns in the state. A few enterprising and public spirited persons in a town always tend to give a place that sort of a reputation.

Prospect Good.

The prospect for a corn crop in this county is good thus far. With a good rain about middle of this month the crop will be assured.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

HELD FOR COURT

HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS IN THE WAHN CASE.

John W. Wahn Held in Default of $5000 Bail For His Appearance.—To be Tried at August Court.

On Monday morning John W. Wahn who is confined in the county jail on the charge of malpractice upon the person of Mrs. Winkleman, who died several months ago near Nittany Hall, was given a habeas corpus hearing before Judge Furst.

District Attorney Singer is assisted by Judge Orvis in preparing the indictment, and Wahn was represented by attorneys Reeder and Chambers.

A large number of witnesses were heard, but at the request of Judge Orvis, the evidence given at the hearing, will not be published. The hearing continued until Monday afternoon when the court decided to hold Wahn in $5000 bond for his appearance at the next term of court, which convenes in a week or so.

The case promises to be an interesting and complicated one, and will be long drawn out. Among the witnesses at the proceedings were Mrs. Winkleman's husband, physicians, and others, and the witness list was large.

Wahn is being held on a charge of malpractice upon the person of Mrs. Winkleman. He performed a criminal operation upon her, which resulted in her death. In the efforts to hide the crime it was reported Mrs. Winkleman had fallen from a hay mow and broken her neck. The physician who attended her had his suspicions aroused from the nature of her injuries and after her death an investigation was made, which resulted in the arrest of Wahn, who was a traveling quack.

In default of the $5,000 bail for his appearance at court, Wahn was remanded to the jail.

A RARE TREAT.

An Open Air Concert by Meyer's Orchestra Tuesday Evening.

Tuesday evening the citizens of Centre Hall were favored with a rare treat by Meyer's orchestra of Bellefonte, giving an open air concert in front of the hotel. The orchestra is under the direction of Prof. William T. Meyer, of Bellefonte, and is composed of twelve members. They drove to Centre Hall by tally-ho, arriving here about half past eight, and concluded the concert about half past ten. A platform had been erected in front of the hotel for the orchestra and a good sized crowd gathered to enjoy the musical treat of near two hours. The repertoire of the orchestra is extensive, and the program was well rendered. The members are all practical musicians, and evidence careful teaching under the ability of their instructor, Prof Meyer. Their renditions were appreciated and should they again give a concert at Centre Hall a larger audience will greet them.

Nearly Mowed Her Head Off.

One day last week while mowing grass in the old borough cemetery, opposite the axe works, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, Adam Lotzgeselle narrowly escaped seriously injuring his little grand-daughter, Bessie, child of his son Harry. The little girl is very fond of his grand-father and goes with him frequently when convenient, and on this occasion had accompanied him and was playing hide in the grass, when she got in front of his scythe as Adam was swinging it to make a cut, but noticed her in time to check the stroke, the blade slightly cutting her along one side of the neck. It was a narrow escape and Adam's feelings were as much hurt as the child.

Trial List.

The first week of August, commencing August 28th, 1893.

Thos. Lauver, vs. David Harter.
Jacob Test vs. Adams & Co.
Samuel Batdorf vs. J. R. Wolf.
David Gates vs. Wm. Vantries.
Dennis Nolan vs. J. W. Stine.
Arthur Hewlet vs. E. S. Womer.
Samuel and Jesse Long vs. Daniel Long.
Edward Losh vs. Aaron Bickle.
Use of H. F. Bitner vs. Rob't O'Boyle Adm'r.
O. B. McNitt vs. John Leech, et. al. Adm'r.
Thomas Meyer vs. Jno. Alexander, et. al. Adm'r.

Beer Started the Flow of Milk.

A wonderful change has been worked on a Renovo cow. The *News* says from reports at hand, it is learned that a few days ago a keg of Joseph W. Smith's best beer fell from from a wagon. The keg was broken, and a cow that hadn't given a pint of milk in three months drank nearly all the beer. From that hour the cow's habits changed, and ever since it has given twenty quarts of milk every day. This is not a temperance lecture, but we are not responsible for the effects Joe Smith's beer had on a tardy cow.

Accepted the Charge.

Rev. Tilgham Derr, of Millersburg, has accepted the call extended to him by the Reformed church of Lock Haven, and will likely begin his duties as pastor on the first Sunday in October.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

REUNION PROGRAMME.

Of the Reformed Church at the Picnic August 16.

The committee of arrangements in charge of the centennial reunion of the Reformed church of Central Pennsylvania, have completed their arrangements and have issued a program of exercises. The reunion will partake of the nature of a basket picnic in the grove down town. Addresses will be delivered from the speakers stand in the grove. The following program has been prepared for the occasion:

Rev. D. M. Wolf, D. D., of Spring Mills, presiding.

Anthem, page 12, by choir; invocation and creed, Rev. J. R. Brown; singing, hymn 267; Scripture lesson and prayer; anthem, page 75.

Address:—Subject, "History of the Educational Interest of the Reformed church," C. M. Bower, Esq., Bellefonte, Pa.; singing, hymn 379.

Address:—Subject, "The Influence of the Reformed Church upon the Religious Thought and Life of America during the last century." By Rev. J. C. Bowman, D. D., Lancaster; singing hymn 599.

Address:—Subject, "Local History of Reformed Churches in Union and Centre counties." By Rev. W. A. Hass, Selinsgrove, Pa.; anthem, page 146 by choir.

Address:—Subject, "Centennial Thoughts," by Rev. S. L. Whitmore; singing, hymn 360; Lord's Prayer and Benediction.

Executive committee, W. B. Mingle, S. S. Meyer, J. R. Brown, M. O. Noll, Dr. Hosterman, H. M. Hosterman, and John Hoy, Jr.

Special trains will be run from both Lewisburg and Bellefonte to Centre Hall for the reunion. The train from Lewisburg will leave at 7.30 o'clock and stop at all stations along the route. Excursion tickets will be sold, and the present indications are that a large number of people will be present on the 16th. The grove where the picnic will be held is one of the prettiest in this part of the country and if fair weather prevails a most enjoyable day will be had.

Music will be furnished by the choirs of the various congregations participating in the reunion. Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg, will be musical director. The hymns may be found in new Hymnal, and the anthems in "Leslie's Concert Choruses," a limited number of which can be had for practice by each choir, by applying to Prof. Meyer.

A cordial invitation is extended to people of all denominations to participate in the reunion.

Druggists, Look Out.

Information has been received warning people to look out for a woman giving the name of Mrs. L. D. Pyott, who is selling what she calls a rheumatic elixir for a fictitious firm at Binghampton, N. Y. A drug firm at Lancaster took hold of the medicine and an analysis revealed it to be nothing but colored water. It was to have been retailed at $1 per bottle. A man travels with the woman, and they were traveling toward this part of the state when last heard from.

Ice Cream Making.

There may be several reasons for the little lumps of ice in your ice cream. If too much salt is used with the ice the cream will freeze too rapidly and be icy, or if the cream is not worked about all the time, especially toward the last of the freezing, it will be icy. For a gallon-freezer never use more than three pints of salt. Beat the cream gently the first ten minutes and then beat vigorously the remainder of the time, which should be ten minutes or more.

Rumored Settlement.

It is stated that a settlement has been effected by the railroad company with Walter L. Main, whose circus train was so badly wrecked near Tyrone. Main received $75,000, the expenses of the wounded men and women and costs of putting the show in shape again to go on the road.—Philipsburg *Journal.*

Great Cash Sale.

Great Cash Sale of Stiff Hats—brown, light brown, tans and blacks—for men and boys.

$1.50 Hats, - now $1.00
$2.00 Hats, - now $1.50
$2.50 and $3.00 Hats, now $2.00

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

Another Holiday.

Blair county Grand Army veterans have established a new holiday. It is called "Grand Army Day" and comes on September 30. It is likely it will extend to every county in the state.

ADDITIONAL PERSONAL MENTION.

——Chris H. Murray and his sister Miss Aggie left last evening on the 4.01 train for Chicago, where they will spend about ten days taking in the sights at the World's Fair.

——Mr. Joseph R. McClellan, one of the practical farmers of near Tusseyville, gave us a call with his son on Tuesday. Mr. McClellan though a strong republican says if certain Democrats are placed in nomination he cannot help vote for them.

——Francis Speer, editor of the noted "That" column of the Bellefonte *Gazette*, and a famous ladies man, was in Centre Hall Tuesday evening, and was the nucleus about whom the pretty girls swerved. Francis is prominently identified with the *Gazette*, and is a ready and apt localizer and writer. Much of that paper's popularity can be attributed to Francis.

The Mouse Got In Its Work.

The church mouse got in its work at the regular prayer meeting of the Presbyterian church last Wednesday night, says the Lewistown *Free Press.* He capered around and persisted in making himself visible to such an extent as to drive several ladies from the room and chase several others up on the seats. The confusion became so apparent that the meeting was finally dismissed and the entire building was left to the little fellow, who no doubt sung in glee, "I'm monarch of all I survey," etc.

Now in Season.

Roasting ears have been ready for the kettle for the past two weeks. We expect our Boalsburg friend, Israel Condo, will know what to do with a big pile of 'em. He has capacity to get away with more at one sitting than any one recorded in history sacred or profane.

It Was a Success.

A new way to commit suicide, was successfully tried at Chicago a few days ago, by a Massachusetts man who was a visitor at the fair. The fellow filled his mouth with powder and set it off. It was a success, the man did not live long enough to take out a patent.

New Examining Board.

Drs. Hoy and Seibert, of Bellefonte, and Dr. P. S. Fisher, of Zion, have been appointed the new board of pension examiners for Centre county. Weekly examinations will be held by the board at Bellefonte. The retiring board was composed of Drs. Harris, Christ and Thompson.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	68
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	14
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	15
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

A New Line of choice Patterns, of Irish Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, etc. Straw seats, hammocks.

o—o

10c. For a dozen of Palm Fans.

o—o

50c. for a pair of very neat Lace Curtains.

o—o

19c. For a nice brass trim-walnut Curtain Pole.

o—o

5c. for a fair Gingham for Aprons.

o—o

5c. for a regular 10c. bottle of Mucilage.

o—o

4c. for a spool of Coat's Cotton, the best in the world. Others offer inferior thread for the money.

o—o

4c. for a cake of fine quality washing soap.

Garmans.